THE MORNING STAR

RECEIVES THE TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF

THE UNITED PRESS

—AND—

The Southern Associated Press.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.



SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Port Almanac—March 17.

Sun Rises	6.09 A M
Sun Sets	6.07 P M
Day's Length	12 h 09 m
High Water at Southport	6 41 A M
High Water at Wilmington	11 24 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., March 17.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 58°; 8 p. m., 59°, maximum, 68°; minimum, 54°; mean 61°.

Rainfall for the day, 36; rainfall for the month up to date, 1.58.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Fair and colder; northwesterly winds.

The pressure has fallen on the Atlantic coast and in the Southwest, and has risen in the Northwest. A storm centre of slight energy lies off the Middle Atlantic coast and a second is starting in New Mexico.

The weather will continue unsettled in New England and Eastern New York, probably clearing by Tuesday night. Fair weather is indicated for the rest of the Atlantic coast.

There will be little change in temperature in the Middle States and New England. Colder weather is indicated for the South Atlantic States.

OUTLINES.

The Department of Agriculture publishes a report showing the movement of cotton to ports and mills and the number of mills remaining on plantations. —— Great indignation was manifested at Frankfort, Ky., at the action of the Governor in calling out the militia and taking possession of the Capitol; resolutions were introduced in the Senate denouncing his action, but they were ruled out of order. —— James Hopson, and Dabney B. Palmer, white, and Bill Henderson, colored, who were charged with abducting a young lady and tieing her to a tree in the woods, in Sumter county, Fla., were found guilty after a trial lasting nearly a week. —— The Florida coast is being closely guarded by Spanish cruisers to prevent the sailing of filibustering expeditions. —— Gen. Weyler's decree in ordering the confiscation of property in Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces produced great indignation; thousands of people are destitute and but for tropical fruits starvation would result; in Pinar del Rio tobacco warehouses have been burned and the indications are that the crop will not be allowed to reach the coast. —— New York markets—Money on call was firmer at 3½@4 per cent.; last loan at 3½ and closing offered at 3½; cotton quiet and steady; middling gulf 7 15-16c; middling 7 11-16c; Southern flour dull and easy; common to extra fair $3.40@3.00; good to choice $3.00@3.30; wheat—spot dull and ½@1c lower, with options closing firm; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 78¼@78½c; afloat 79¾@80c; corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 38½c, afloat 39½c; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 29@29½c; rosin dull but steady; strained, common to good $1.70@1.75.

A good many Republican Congressman are now wearing Reed buttons. The stuff they are made of is not stated, but it should be brass.

C. P. Huntington, the Pacific R. R. magnate, admits that he has spent $2,000,000 in lobbying, and considering the result he probably thinks he got off cheap.

Gov. Budd, of California, says he would rather be a good machinist than a successful politician, but the successful politician must be somewhat of a machinist, too.

A French poet became so discouraged with the profits from his poetry that he has given up the business of making rhymes and has gone to making shoes. This seems to have been a last resort.

You may laugh at Massachusetts' penchant for baked beans if you will, but a people who have public libraries in all but 24 out of their 382 towns have a right to swell with pride as well as beans.

When Thos. C. Sloan, of New York, died he by will left his widow $200,000 with the provision that if she married again the $200,000 was to go to Yale University. But the widow Sloan got tired going alone and has found a man whom she thinks worth more than $200,000 and she is going to marry him next month and let the money slide. A dead man's will amounts to nil when it comes in conflict with a woman's will.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 150. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,830

THE MORNING STAR —THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of Its Class in the State.

We do not know what the relations are between the New York Chamber of Commerce and the New York *Mercury*, but we hardly think the *Mercury* will recognize any relationship, judging from the following: "The Chamber of Commerce just missed making an ass of itself again yesterday. The idiocy of this body of senile mugwumps is monumental. It might be a useful body, but it does nothing now but talk—and talk poppycock and nonsense." But the "senile mugwumps" are fully persuaded that they have the ability to run both of the great parties on the financial question.

Johannesburg, in South Africa, is a paradise for hotel keepers. They reign like monarchs, dispense hash with imperial arrogance, and retire from business, if they wish, in a few years bloated millionaires. The only thing they do not charge extortionate prices for is the air which their patrons breathe. There is said to be lots of gold down there, but as that country has a bad habit of indulging in protracted droughts, when edibles command fabulously high prices, we would advise any of our friends who contemplate going there to dig to take a big stock of provisions with them.

Ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, says he is not listening to the buzzing of the Presidential bee but thinks that Mr. Whitney, of New York, with Mr. Matthews, of Indiana, would be a winning ticket for the Democrats to put up. But this opinion is somewhat negatived by the supplemental remark that he believed the next President would be elected by the House of Representatives, in which event he will be a Republican.

Honors are crowding thick and fast on Professor Roentgen, the modest man who discovered the X ray method of taking photographs. The last tribute to his genius was a grand torch-light procession by the University students. But they didn't call on him to make a speech, which would have been his unhappy fate if a torch-light procession swung around him in this country.

Senator Cullom is quoted as saying that McKinley is less qualified for the office of President than any other conspicuous Republican candidate. In as much as Senator Cullom is a somewhat conspicuous candidate it would be interesting to have Mr. McKinley's opinion of Mr. Cullom.

That 78-year old Kentucky citizen who has never in forty years missed attending church on Sunday, and has never in his life tasted whiskey or tobacco, could command a good salary from some leading dime museum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WORTH & WORTH—Seed rice.
MASONIC—Meeting Wil. Lodge.
Y. M. C. A.—English bell-ringers.
THOS. H. WRIGHT, AGT—Bicycles.
ATLANTIC NAT'L BANK—Lib'l loans

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. J. L. Borden, of Goldsboro, is in the city.

— Capt. W. E. Kyle, of Fayetteville, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Geo. L. Morton is in Washington, D. C., on business.

— Mr. S. S. Kenetz, of New York, is in the city, registered at The Purcell.

— Messrs. E. A. Farrior and R. L. Sykes, of Kenansville, are guests at The Purcell.

— Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Brown have returned from a business visit to Northern markets.

— Mr. Chas. F. McCauly, of Detroit, Michigan, was in the city yesterday, stopping at The Purcell.

— Mr. Hiram Sholar, an old Wilmington boy, now in the telegraph office at Norfolk, Va., is here visiting relatives.

— Miss Bessie Bellamy, of El Paso, Brunswick county, daughter of Mr. Geo. H. Bellamy, is visiting relatives in the city.

— Messrs. F. P. Tatum, McCall; H. Bowden, Warsaw; A. E. Stephens, Southport, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Jeff. Blackburn, of Armour, N. C., authority on grave-yard rabbits, made the STAR a pleasant visit yesterday. He has moved to South Carolina.

— Mr. Joe Weeks, of Meridan, Conn., a health and pleasure seeker, is stopping at the Sutton House and expects to spend most of the Summer at Southern Pines.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopedia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The Fair Association Subscription Committee will meet to-night at the City Hall. A full attendance is desired.

— The trial of Tom Tate, colored, charged with criminal assault on Alberta Page, a colored girl under 14 years of age, will take place Thursday.

— The Norwegian barque *Ruth* cleared yesterday for London, Eng., with 4,898 barrels rosin, valued at $7,788.95, and shipped by the S. P. Shotter Co.

The Hibernian Benevolent Society will meet at their hall this morning at 9 o'clock to carry out the programme arranged for the observance of St. Patrick's Day.

— The Shipp brothers and sister will give a varied programme with over a hundred hand-bells, zithers and banjos and recitations, at the hall of the Y. M. C. A. next Thursday night.

— Services are being held at four and eight o'clock p. m. daily at Grace Methodist E. Church, in this city, and a cordial invitation is extended to visitors and strangers, as well as to all members of the church and congregation, to attend these protracted services.

— There was a fire at Wrightsville early Sunday morning. Two Summer residences—one the property of J. J. Lippitt and the other owned by Mr. J. W. Jackson—and a servants' house on Mr. Marsden Bellamy's premises were burned with contents. All were fully insured.

— The funeral of little Daisy Lee Vollers, daughter of Mr. E. W. Hewlett, took place Sunday afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock from the residence, 711 Dock street. A large number of friends were present. The services were conducted by Rev. Will B. Oliver, of the First Baptist church, and the interment was in Oakdale cemetery.

— Cornelius Hill, alias James Blain, was arrested Saturday evening and locked up in the guard house, to await an investigation as to his sanity. All Sunday he was very violent, and that night he was taken to the county jail, where an investigation was held by Justices R. H. Bunting and Martin Newman yesterday afternoon. He was adjudged insane and ordered sent to the asylum at Goldsboro.

MR. THARP'S ASSAILANTS.

Two of the Parties Concerned in the Outrageous Assault Arrested and Lodged in Jail.

John H. Phillips, one of two negro men who assaulted Mr. W. L. Tharp last Saturday while he and Mr. Geo. W. Millis were on their way home from work, was arrested yesterday morning by Deputy Sheriff Tony Ashe upon a warrant sworn out before Geo. Price, J. P., charging Phillips with assault and battery upon Mr. Tharp. He was committed to jail in default of $50 justified bond.

Later in the day, Constable J. W. Millis arrested a colored woman named Lucas, another participant in the assault, upon a warrant sworn out before justice Bunting, charging her with aiding and abetting an assault and battery where serious injury was done. She was also committed to jail in default of $100 justified bond.

The hearing of these cases will take place as soon as Mr. Tharp is able to be out. He is now confined to his bed.

Carolina Yacht Club.

The annual meeting of the Carolina Yacht Club was held last night at the City Hall. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

Commodore—Geo. D. Parsley.
Fleet Captain—F. A. Lord.
Flag Captain—Geo. W. Kidder.
Governing Board—Geo. Rountree, R. N. Sweet, U. M. Robinson.
Purser—N. H. Quince.
Measurer—J. K. Williams.
Marshal—H. McL. Green.

Mr. Geo. W. Kidder declined re-election as Commodore.

On motion, the Chair was instructed to appoint a committee to draft resolutions upon the death of Hon. George Davis.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—195 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 31 bbls rosin, 2 bbls tar, 1 bbl crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—94 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 52 bbls rosin, 7 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—7 bales cotton, 11 casks spirits turpentine, 43 bbls rosin, 31 bbls tar.

Steamer E. A. Hawes—30 casks spirits turpentine, 75 bbls rosin, 48 bbls tar.

Schooner Ruth—67 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 296 bales, spirits turpentine, 37 casks; rosin, 258 bbls; tar, 78 bbls; crude turpentine 1 bbl.

Messrs. Johnson & Fore.

The enterprising firm of Johnson & Fore have purchased a large Spring and Summer stock of goods. Mr. C. H. Fore has just returned from an extensive Northern tour in behalf of his firm. While in New York city he engaged the services of Miss H. E. Mason, a young lady who thoroughly understands the trimming of stylish headwear and is considered at home as a first-class milliner. Mr. Jno. H. Arrington, their travelling salesman, left last night on a few weeks' business visit through Eastern Carolina with new samples of the latest styles as brought from the metropolis.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

A SUNDAY SENSATION.

Two Alleged Highwaymen Chased and Captured—Charged With Holding Up a Croatan Indian and Robbing Him of a Pistol and a Penny—Committed to Jail to Answer at the Superior Court.

A sensation was caused Sunday afternoon on Market street by Sergeant Wm. Sheehan chasing two negroes down that thoroughfare from Twelfth street. They had been reported to Justice R. H. Bunting as having committed highway robbery on Claude Paris, a Croatan, at East Wilmington, about one mile from this city. Mr. Bunting was out riding about 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon when Paris met him, and told of being held up on the road and robbed. Justice Bunting told Sergeant Sheehan, who went to look for the highwaymen. About six o'clock he saw them several blocks ahead on Market street. He sent for Jailor King to meet him and began the chase down Market street. A few persons who had got wind of what had transpired followed officer Sheehan. The crowd increased and it reached Third and Market streets, Jailor King appeared and everybody fell into line. The negroes went down Market street to Water and turned up Water, and were arrested near the corner of Princess. A crowd numbering two hundred people followed them to the jail. A STAR reporter went in with them. The men were both strangers here, and were mean-looking customers. They gave their names as Jno. McPherson and Mack Baldwin—the former a mulatto and the latter black; both large men.

They were arraigned before Justice Bunting yesterday morning, charged with robbing Claude Paris, a Croatan Indian, from Robeson county, on the public highway, of a pistol and one copper cent.

Claude Paris testified that he and Baldwin were together Saturday afternoon, and that Baldwin saw Mr. Rodgers pay him some money. In the evening Baldwin accompanied him to the latter's house in East Wilmington, where he stayed that night and took breakfast Sunday morning. Sunday afternoon he and Baldwin went out for a walk and on the way McPherson joined them and all three walked around "East Wilmington." While walking, the men grabbed him and Baldwin took a pistol and a penny out of his pocket. He asked Baldwin for the pistol, and McPherson, who had taken it from Baldwin, pointed it at him in a threatening manner. Upon pretence of buying cigarettes, he went into Mr. E. N. Edenton's store and made his escape to town, where he made complaint before Justice Bunting and a warrant was issued for the arrest of McPherson and Baldwin.

Mr. E. N. Edenton, who keeps a store in East Wilmington, testified that Sunday afternoon Paris, Baldwin and McPherson came into his store, and that Paris ran into his house where his family were; that he immediately grabbed his gun and ordered them out. McPherson and Baldwin left the house, but Paris remained and said that they were going to murder him. He pushed Paris out of the door and the last time he saw him he was on a run for town.

Mack Baldwin said that Paris admitted to him that he was wanted in Baltimore, Md., for murder, also in Fayetteville for stealing a bicycle, and that Paris had given him the pistol, in the house of one Jim Blanks, not to tell on him. He never robbed Paris of any money or a pistol; that he and McPherson were trying to get Paris into the city, where they could turn him over to the authorities.

McPherson corroborated Baldwin's statement as to the admissions Paris had made to them, and also as to their purpose with Paris Sunday afternoon.

Jas. Blanks, colored, was called to the stand, but failed to remember that Paris had admitted being a murderer and a thief, but did remember that Baldwin and Paris had been closeted with him in a room at his house. Baldwin pawned the pistol, which is a 44-calibre, to Mr. Edenton for a dollar.

Baldwin and McPherson were committed to jail in default of $900 bond each to answer at the next term of the Superior Court for New Hanover county.

Later in the day, Chief of Police Jno. R. Melton investigated the charge made by Baldwin and McPherson against Paris as to stealing a bicycle in Fayetteville, and found that there was no truth in it.

McPherson is said to be a bad character. He was connected with a shooting scrape in Onslow county, and was confined in the jail at Jacksonville for a long time.

Solicitor Richardson Painfully Hurt.

Solicitor Richardson was painfully hurt yesterday morning. He was on his way to the Front street depot to leave by train for Carteret county court, and as he alighted from the street car a mail wagon was coming towards him, the driver gazing in the opposite direction. Mr. Richardson had been sick and was on crutches, and in jumping out of the way of the wagon to keep from being run over, he sprained his ankle severely. He was taken back to the Bonitz House where he will remain until he is able to travel.

City Court.

Mayor Harriss presided yesterday at the session of the City Court.

Rebecca Green and J. A. Watters (both colored) convicted of an affray, were sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars or work twenty days on the streets.

Robt. McPherson, colored, charged with stealing wood at Mulberry street dock, and carrying a concealed weapon, was sent to jail, in default of bond for his appearance at the Superior Court.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR's want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR's want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Called Session—Resolutions Adopted Concerning the Proposed Sale of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad—Other Matters Considered.

The Board of Aldermen met last night in special session.

The Mayor stated that the meeting had been called to take action concerning the approaching sale of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway under the foreclosure proceedings.

Alderman Springer offered the following, which was read by the clerk.

WHEREAS, There exists in the minds of all our citizens a painful and apparently well-grounded apprehension and solicitude lest in the reorganization of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad there may be a dismemberment of the road, and a sale of it in sections; and, whereas, the said road was the conception of the enterprising citizens of this place and of the sections of the State affected by it for many years before it was built, and its importance to the State at large, in connecting its back country with the sea at its principal port, has been recognized by the State in its liberal aid extended to it, and by the General Government also in furthering the design by an immense outlay in deepening and improving our port; and that the wealth and prosperity of this community have been made and are fostered almost entirely by commerce, and that a dismemberment and sale of said road in sections would greatly affect our trade, increase our burden of taxation, depreciate our values, and seriously affect the interests of the State in one of the largest tax-paying communities.

Resolved, That these our convictions and most respectful protest be presented to the Honorable Court having jurisdiction of the matter, in the sincere hope that they may be duly considered by the Court, and affect it in the exercise of its discretion.

On motion of Alderman Springer the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Geo. Rountree, who was present, said he wou'd leave to-day for Asheville where the C. F. & Y. V. foreclosure suit was to be heard in the United States Court and asked for a certified copy of the resolutions adopted by the Board.

Mr. Rountree's request was complied with.

The clerk presented a bill of $634.55 from Col. Thos. W. Strange, attorney for Mr. W. A. Wright, who claims that during Mayor S. H. Fishblate's administration the city street force entered upon his lands and removed 1,887 9 10 cubic yards of clay to be put on the streets.

On motion of Alderman Northrop the claim was referred to the Finance Committee.

Alderman Hicks called attention to the fact that considerable sewer pipe is being laid throughout the city and that it was very important to have it laid under the supervision of the city engineer. He stated that he understood that City Engineer Lawrence had left the city for good, and it was necessary to elect another engineer. He said he believed that the Board had the right to elect a city engineer, and moved that the office of city engineer be declared vacant, and that the Board go into the election of a city engineer.

The motion was withdrawn upon request of Alderman Meares, who suggested an ordinance to the effect that the laying of sewer pipe be not allowed except under the supervision of the city superintendent of health and an engineer, to be designated by the Board of Aldermen.

On motion of Alderman Northrop, the matter was referred to the Ordinance Committee, with instructions to prepare an ordinance as suggested by Alderman Meares.

"Sam'l of Posen."

M. B. Curtis, the favorite comedian will appear at the Opera House next Wednesday evening, March 18th, and present his mirth-provoking comedy, "Sam'l of Posen." He will be ably supported by Mrs. Albina De Mer (Mrs Curtis) and a powerful company.

Says the Buffalo *Courier*:

"I'll go up until I own a store, and then the store will have a chance to go up," remarked Sam'l of Posen last night at the Star Theater before an audience of goodly proportions. M. B. Curtis made his reputation as the Hebrew Drummer and his unique impersonation remains as humorous and enjoyable as it was several years ago. *Sam'l Plastrick* is a stage character that will be remembered for some time to come, and it ranks high among low comedy roles in the hands of Mr. Curtis. He makes much of his opportunity, and one cannot but be interested in the poor itinerant who peddles his wares in the opening scene, but finally rises to a commanding position on the commercial ladder before the final fall of the curtain. The star is supported by a competent company, and all the parts are well taken. Miss De Mer, known in private life as Mrs. Curtis, displayed a good dialect as *Celeste*, the scheming Frenchwoman, and acted with discretion and skill.

Seats now on sale at Yates'.

ST. JAMES—LENT, 1896.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Sundays, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 11 a m, 5 p m
Sundays, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7.45, 11 a m, 5 p m.
Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 7.30 a m, 5 p m.
Wednesdays, 11 a m, 8 p m.
Fridays, 11 a m, 8 p m.

THE HOLY COMMUNION.

Sundays, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 11 a m.
Sundays, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7.45 a m.
Annunciation, 7.30 a m.
Maunday Thursday, 8 p m.

HOLY WEEK.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 7.30, 11 a m, 6 p m.
Thursday, 7.30 a m, 6 and 8 p m.
Good Friday, 9 a m, 12 m, 6 p m.
Saturday, 7.30 a m.
Rector's Bible Class, Fridays, 4 p m.
Joint Services, Wednesdays, 8 p. m.
Easter Collections for the Church Debt.
The Bishop's Visitation, Sunday, April 26th.

Storm and Cold Wave Warning.

The following message was recived at the Wilmington Weather Bureau station from Washington, D. C., yesterday afternoon:

"Hoist information signal at 3.50 p. m. Storm central in Southern Virginia, moving rapidly northeast. It is increasing in energy and will cause moderately high northwest winds to-night, with a twenty-degree fall in temperature by Tuesday."

CAPITAL CITY GOSSIP.

REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO MEET WEDNESDAY.

Senator Pritchard Telegraphed for—Populist Ire Aroused—Dr. Simms' Sermon on the Wickedness of Raleigh—The Case of Dowden, the Condemned Murderer in Halifax Jail—Public Library—Burglar Arrested—The Atlantic Hotel Property at Morehead.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 16.

The event of the week will be the meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee on Wednesday. Chairman Holton and the advance guard are expected to arrive to-morrow. There will be a large following of leading Republicans and pullers, who are always attracted by such meetings. Senator Pritchard has been telegraphed for by friends to come to the meeting. Settle will be here, as well as a number of others who hold positions in the ranks and live with the expectation of being promoted.

The *Caucasian* will use stronger language than it has yet used in this week's issue, in speaking of Senator Pritchard. His circular letter in which he advised that the money question be handled tenderly aroused the ire of the Populists. They say that he is no longer a true silverite, but what they term a "party bug." There are others.

Dr. Simms of the Tabernacle church, preached on the wickedness of the city last evening. He claims that there are 300 houses of shame in the city. The Reformers disagree in this matter. An investigating committee, which has been Parkhursting, says there are eighty-seven houses.

The 13th of last March the Legislature passed an act taxing physicians, lawyers and professional men $10. The law went into effect the date of its passage. Now the tax is due again. In this city two lawyers have failed to make payment.

A Press dispatch sent out Saturday, stated that the President had approved the acts granting two condemned cannon to the First N. C. Regiment. The Adjutant General knows nothing of the act. No request was made. It is likely that they are the guns which Lieut. Winslow wrote so much about.

The report was published in Norfolk that Henry Dowden would hang to-morrow, his application for appeal not having been presented. Such is not the case; his appeal has been regularly presented before the Supreme Court and will likely come up at the end of the term.

First Sergeant Frank Cameron, Co. F, second cavalry, U. S. A., has been ordered to appear before an examining board on the 20th proximo for examination for the position of Second Lieutenant. Sergeant Cameron is a son of Adjutant General F. H. Cameron. He has been in service only two years and has gone rapidly forward.

Five gentlemen of this city have given $100 each for the establishment of a public library, which it is hoped will be foundsd at an early date.

Saturday night policeman Creighton arrested Chas. Taylor, who was one of a gang of burglars that made a big haul in Louisburg. Taylor drew his pistol on the policeman but help soon came and Taylor was pulled in.

The Maryland syndicate which recently purchased the Atlantic Hotel property at Morehead has offered inducements for the Assembly of Teachers to meet there as usual. The syndicate will put a competent manager in charge of the hotel. It will be made a Winter as well as a Summer resort. The management will cater for Northern guests. The property is to be greatly improved. Steam launches will be put on the Sound.

The directors of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad and different divisions will meet in Baltimore to-morrow. Mr. W. C. Stronach and Mr. Wm. R. Tucker left this morning to be present.

[*Special Star Telegram*]

Russell, Holton and Settle came in this afternoon. Callers besieged each at their rooms to-night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. JOHN'S HALL, March 17, 1896.

Wilmington Lodge No. 319, A. F. & A. M.

REGULAR MONTHLY COMMUNICATION this (Tuesday) evening at 7.30 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
mar 17 1t THOS. F. BAGLEY, Secretary.

Brotherhood Star Course.

ENGLISH HAND-BELL RINGERS, SHIPP Brothers and Sister, Y. M. C. A. Auditorium.

Tickets and reserve seats at Yates' Wednesday. Adults 50 cents; Children 35 cents. mar 17 3t

OPERA HOUSE,

Wednesday Evening, March 18th.

The Eminent Comedian

M. B. Curtis

In his Celebrated Comedy Drama,

SAM'L OF POSEN.

(The Drummer up to date), Supported by

Albena De Mer,

and a powerful company.

A Long Laugh Set in Smiles. Mar 15 3t

We Have Now on Hand

400 Bushels fine

Seed Rice,

Seed Oats,
Seed Potatoes

and a general stock of first quality

GROCERIES.

Stock and quality of MOLASSES is unequalled.

WORTH & WORTH.
mar 17 tf

Handkerchief Extracts.

Lovers of Fine Extracts should call at Hardin's Palace Pharmacy and inspect his elegant line of new and fashionable odors. Rhine Violets and Violets of Sicily are especially fine, and are having a big sale.

J. H. HARDIN,
Prop. Palace Pharmacy.
'Phone 55.
126 South Front street, VonKampen Block, Next to Seed Store (old stand). mar 8 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

W. C. COKER, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

Atlantic National Bank,

Wilmington, N. C.

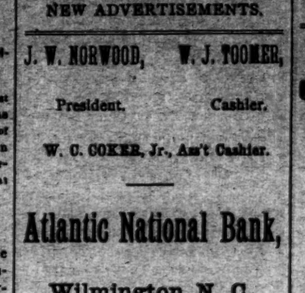
Liberal Loans made on approved security at Lowest Rates.

No Interest Paid on Deposits.

All Cash Collections remitted for on day of receipt. Accounts of individuals, firms, banks and other corporations solicited. Promptness, Accuracy and Safety Guaranteed.

	Feb. 24, 1894.	Feb. 28, 1895.	Feb. 27 1896.
Surplus and Net Profits	$25,900	$37,400	$54,400
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	3,613	None.	None
Banking House, &c.	15,000	14,000	10,000

Dividends paid past two years, 6 per cent. per annum.
Last installment of capital paid in October, 1892.
mar 17 tf



PLEASE STOP

Long enough to look in our window and see what you can buy for

$1.50.

Remember the place 63½ steps east from Front street. Also call for

Ladies' and Misses'

"Wilmington Solid Favorite."

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

H. C. Evans' Old Stand.

mar 15 tf

Beans, Beans, Beans.

Large Stock Just Received

EVERY VARIETY SOLD IN THIS SECTION OF

VEGETABLE

—AND—

Farm Seeds

Truckers and Gardners will find it to their interest to buy from

Robt. R. Bellamy & Co.,

DRUGGISTS AND SEEDSMEN,

Wilmington, N. C.

feb 9 tf

N. C. HAMS.

1,000 pounds N. C. Hams.
500 bbls. Straight Flour.
300 bbls. Family Flour.
150 bbls. common Flour.
25 bbls. best patent Flour.
20 half-barrels patent Flour.
200 bags Shot.
300 kegs Nails.
100 packages Gun Caps.

Please call when in the city. Welcome, trade or no trade.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, 206 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

mar 15 tf D&W

Don't Wait for the Rush!

Be prepared for them.

GIVE THEM A WARM RECEPTION. YOU CAN DO IT WITH

"Corneau's Bed Bug Interceptic."

Pleasant to use. Does the work. Most Druggist sell it, 20c a bottle.

JAMES D. NUTT,
mar 13 tf Manufacturer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHNSON & FORE

NEW

SPRING

GOODS

Are Now Being Daily

Received in

Every Department

—AT—

Johnson & Fore's

No. 111 Market St.

feb 22 tf



BOWDEN

LITHIA WATER,

The Only Known Solvent of Stone in the Bladder.

A positive specific for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, and all diseases having their origin in Uric Acid Diathesis,

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA, and INSOMNIA.

Our Sparkling Table Water Has no Equal.

Beware of Artificial and Imitation Lithia Water; they are danger. us!

Send postal for illustrated Booklet.

Bowden Lithia Water

is sold by all dealers, or

Bowden Lithia Springs Co.,

174 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

mar 8 DAW 1y

Spring

DRESS GOODS!

WE ARE RECEIVING THE PRETTIEST LINE EVER SHOWN ON OUR COUNTERS.

SPECIAL.

An attractive line of

BLACK DRESS GOODS

in fancy weaves from

50c to $1.50 Per Yard.

To get them introduced to our trade they will be offered a great deal below real value.

You will find it to your interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

NOTICE.—Look out for our

Special Sales Week.

WATCH FOR OUR NEXT AD.

Yours anxious to please,

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

'Phone 116. Next Fourth Street Bridge.

Car fare paid on purchases of $5 00 or over.
mar 15 tf

D. O'Connor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Rents, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Business and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Cash loaned on improved city real estate. sep 15 tf

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1896

AN OBJECT LESSON.

As a general thing farmers take but little interest in the establishment of manufactories and yet there is no class of people who derive more benefit from manufactories than the farmers. If the manufactories be numerous enough to give employment to a large number of of people the farmers in the vicinity are more benefitted by them than are the people to whom the manufactories give employment or the share-holders who draw their annual or semi-annual dividends. This may seem to some a thoughtless or extravagant assertion, but it can be easily shown and is being practically shown wherever manufactories in any considerable number exist.

Manufactories increase population, consumers of what is produced upon the farm. The greater the number of manufactories the greater the increase of population. Wherever manufactories center there cities spring up and grow. Why is it that farming lands near a city are worth so much more than lands at a greater distance? In point of fertility and capacity to produce a variety of crops there may be no difference between them, but the land within a mile or two of the city may command a hundred dollars an acre or more while the same character of land twenty miles distant, unless on on a railroad line, might not bring ten dollars an acre. The reason is of course apparent to every one. The farmer near the city has a market at his door which he can reach in an hour or so, and every day find sale for something, for anything that is worth cultivating or raising. There are gardners within a few miles of New York city who on a few acres of land make from from eight to ten thousand dollars a year. And there are others near other large cities who may do as well.

Of course much depends on the intelligence, methods, industry and thrift of the man, for some men wouldn't make money if they had charge of a mint, but the majority of the gardners or farmers near cities do. If they be unthrifty and slipshod in their management and fail to make money by farming or gardening they make it on the enhanced value of their property.

What the city is to the surrounding country in the way of affording a convenient and constant market for a multiplicity of products the manufactory is in a less extensive way, every one added to the number increasing the number of consumers, the capacity to consume and the demand for what the farm produces. If these manufactories work the raw materials that are produced upon the farms as staple crops, such as cotton, wool, hemp, tobbaco, &c., then the farmer always has a home market for them where he is sure of getting the highest market price and where he can deliver with the least loss of time and the least expense.

As an illustration of this we know of lands near tobacco manufacturing towns in this State which ten years ago could have been bought for $5 an acre which couldn't be bought for $25 an acre now, because now the tobacco crop can be marketed to advantage and with profit when it could not be then, and the owners can find profitable sale for many things now that then they couldn't find sale for at all. There are hundreds of places where something like this might be said as the result of the establishment of some kind or kinds of manufacturing industries.

We read a striking illustration of this in a communication in the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record*, showing what manufactories had done for some sections of South Carolina. Among the instances noted the writer cites the Piedmont and Pelzer companies, which built and began to operate their mills sixteen years ago with a capital of $265,000 and $400,000 respectively, which has been increased to $800,000 and $1,000,000 respectively, out of the accumulated profits and newly subscribed stock. This is a pretty good proof that the mills have prospered, which is further shown by the fact that $400,000 of stock issued by the Pelzer company sold for $125 a share.

That's the showing for the companies. He then goes on to show what these mills have done for the surrounding country for a radius of ten miles. When the mills were established land was worth from $5 to $10 an acre. Farming was done in a shiftless manner, and as there was little demand for anything but the usual staple crop there was no inducement for the farmer to engage in diversified farming. It is different now. There is a demand for many things that it wasn't worth while to raise then; farming has improved and the lands have been made better instead of worse. Those $5 and $10 lands can't be bought now for less than $25 or $30 an acre. He cites the case of an old farmer who owned 300 acres near the site of the Piedmont Mills which before the mills were established he tried to sell for $5 an acre and finally offered for $4.50, but couldn't find a purchaser. He wanted to migrate to Alabama, but as he couldn't get away he concluded to stay. When the mills started he cleared up his land, fixed up the fences, picked up heart and went to raising truck for the factory people. He has since sold 100 acres for from $50 to $60 an acre, and could get $70 an acre for the remaining 200 acres, but he doesn't want to sell and has gotten entirely over the migrating fever. This is of course a particular instance, but it goes to show the influence that manufactories have in enhancing the value of surrounding property.

It is estimated that within a radius of ten miles from a central point between these mills the lands have increased in value $2,000,000, which is $200,000 more than the capitalization of both mills. This shaws that the assertion we made in the beginning that the farmers derived more benefit from the mills than the owners and operators of the mills do, is not an exaggeration. Within that same ten miles radius the cotton crop has increased in value by from $270,000 to $540,000, nearly all if not all of which is sold at home.

It would pay farmers of the South to contribute to the establishment of cotton manufactories in their localities if they never got a dollar in dividends out of them, provided the manufactories were well managed, for the stock would always be in demand. The profits derived from increased value of lands and from the sale of farm products would make it a paying investment.

MINOR MENTION.

The gold standard Republicans of the East are dissatisfied with the Ohio straddle on the money question, and as they hold McKinley responsible for it they say he has put his foot in it and damaged his prospects in the National Convention. They insist that the platform should have been direct and positive, either absolutely recognizing gold or candidly recognizing silver, without playing hot and cold, trying to carry silver on one shoulder and gold on the other, silver for the West and gold for the East. As a matter of honesty they are right. The platform should have been so plain on that question that every one could understand it and know just what it meant. The "bimetallism" that is only a mere possibility or at most a distant probability isn't the kind of bimetallism that the American people want and are agitating for. If the Eastern gold men are dissatisfied with the straddle, so are the silver Republicans of the West, who see in it an effort to pull the wool over their eyes again and trifle with them, and as they, too, hold McKinley responsible for it it will not add any to his prestige in the West. But in this respect the Ohio platform is not unique, for the platforms which have been so far adopted by Republican conventions, as in Iowa and in Rhode Island, are constructed on the straddle plan, and in this respect do not differ from the Ohio "what-is-it."

* * *

Those who are opposed to the recognition of belligerency in Cuba, cite the course pursued by President Grant as a justification for them. It is an open secret that President Grant was in favor of recognizing the Cubans who began the war for freedom in 1868, and continued it until they became exhausted in 1878, and would have done so if it had not been for the influence of Secretary Fish, who represented that such recognition would have a damaging effect on the commerce of New York. The very same factors which were opposed to recognition then, are opposed to it now, and they are governed by the same selfish consideration. That was over twenty years ago and although Spain, which was as much exhausted as the Cubans were, was glad to make terms with them, and promised reforms, the reforms never came and the Cubans have more reason for fighting now than they had then. They protested until protests became a mere waste of time and then they adopted the last resort of the oppressed whose petitions and remonstrances were treated with contempt and took up the gun and the machete, which command more respect. If the Cubans are ever to be recognized as belligerents by this country these cast-iron requiremets must be set aside and we must judge the situation as it is now and be governed by that.

* * *

The proclamations of Gen. Weyler, and the slaughter of non-combatants by the Spanish soldiers, who are carrying out these proclamations, has brought from General Maceo a stinging letter which closes with the following warning:

Out of humanity, yielding to the honorable and generous impulses which are identified with both the spirit and the tendency of the revolution, I shall never use reprisals that would be unworthy of the reputation and the power of the liberating army of Cuba. But I nevertheless foresee that such abominable conduct on your part and that of your men will arouse at no distant time private vengeances to which they will fall victims without my being able to prevent it, even though I should punish hundreds of innocent persons.

For this reason, since war should only touch combatants and it is inhuman to make others suffer from its consequences, I invite you to retrace your steps if you admit your guilt, or to repress these crimes with a heavy hand if they were committed without your consent. At all events take care that no drop of blood be shed outside the battlefield; be merciful to the many unfortunate peaceful citizens. In so doing you will imitate in honorable emulation our conduct and our proceedings.

One of the looming jokes for which the Cuban belligerency resolutions are responsible is the cabled report from Madrid that Spain is fitting out vessels to prey upon American merchantmen in the event of a fracas between the Governments. Imagine a Spanish commander starting out on a cruise to hunt for American merchantmen. American commerce doesn't sail under the American flag these days.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The free coinage movement will continue to receive powerful assistance from fools who make the cause of gold ridiculous by their silly advocacy, says the Washington *Post*. The gold bugs, if they keep their eyes open, may see enough to convince them that the *Post* does not speak extravagantly.—*Richmond Dispatch, Dem.*

—— According to the Auditor General's report for the past year, the expenditures for the Legislature were $567,928 and for the judiciary $594,510. In other words, the State is paying almost as much for the making of new laws as for administering all the laws that have been made since the State was created. —*Philadelphia Record Dem.*

—— Murat Halstead, who has been to Cuba and studied the situation there, says it is a mistake to suppose that negroes are in the majority in the island. More than two-thirds of the population of the island are white, and there is a white majority in each of the six provinces. This removes the basis for the assertion, which has been made a number of times, that if the insurgents were to win the independence of the island, the two races would soon be fighting for possession of the government. The white race is in the majority, and will govern.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— One Exception—Parrot—"But it,s impossible that a part should ever be greater than the whole."

Wiggins—"It's clear that you can't see how a star actor always looks at his own part."—*Truth.*

— Her Extravagance: Mr. Smith —"Dear me, I am getting a double chin."

Mrs. Smith—"You ought to be ashamed to have so much of anything these hard times.—*Chicago Record.*

— She (fishing)—"I know, Alfred, I have my faults.

He—"Oh, certainly."

She (angrily)—"Indeed? Perhaps you'll tell me what they are?'—*Tit Bits.*

— Brown—What is the boundary commission expected to do, anyway?'

Jones—Simply to find ot whether the disputed territory was stolen from the Indians by the Spaniards or by the Dutch.—*Truth.*

— "Her father is not what you would call a well-read man," said one foreign gentleman to another.

"No. His library consists of only two books. But they suffice."

"What are they?"

"Bankbook and checkbook.—*Washington Star.*

— "Sir," began the high-browed man with the rolled manuscript, "in me you behold a man who is in advance of the age."

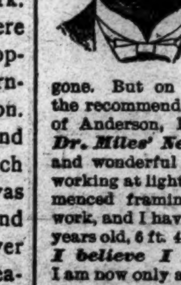
"Yes," said the editor. "You are situated somewhere along about next summer, I presume."

"Next summer?"

"Yes. I notice that you have left the door open."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

HEART DISEASE, like many other ailments when they have taken hold of the system, never gets better of its own accord, but ***Constantly grows worse.*** There are thousands who know they have a defective heart, but will not admit the fact. They don't want their friends to worry, and ***Don't know what to take for it,*** as they have been told time and again that heart disease was incurable. Such was the case of Mr. Silas Farley of Dyesville, Ohio who writes June 19, 1894, as follows:

"I had heart disease for 23 years, my heart hurting me almost continually. The first 15 years I doctored all the time, trying several physicians and remedies, until my last doctor told me it was only a question of time as I could not be cured. I gradually grew worse, very weak, and completely discouraged, until I lived, propped half up in bed, because I ***couldn't lie down*** nor sit up. Thinking my time had come I told my family what I wanted done when I was gone. But on the first day of March on the recommendation of Mrs. Fannie Jones, of Anderson, Ind., I commenced taking ***Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart*** and wonderful to tell, in ten days I was working at light work and on March 19 commenced framing a barn, which is heavy work, and I hav'nt lost a day since. I am 56 years old, 6 ft. 4½ inches and weigh 250lbs. ***I believe I am fully cured,*** and I am now only anxious that everyone shall know of your wonderful remedies."



Dyesville, Ohio. SILAS FARLEY.

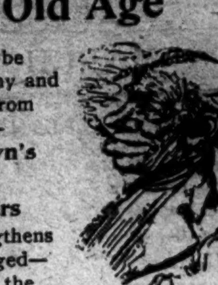
Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

Monthly Pains cured by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

For sale by all Druggists. June 15 1y sa tu th change.

The Satisfaction in Old Age



Is to be healthy and free from care—**Brown's Iron Bitters** strengthens the aged—tones the nerves—hardens the muscles—enriches the blood.

GUARANTEE—*Purchase money refunded* should BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, taken as directed, *fail* to benefit any person suffering from Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Female Infirmities, Impure Blood, Weakness, Nervous Troubles, Headache or Neuralgia.

mar 5 D&W 1y

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Wadesboro *Messenger:* Measles has interfered very considerably with the operation of the cotton mill, for several weeks. There are now between 40 and 50 cases there.

— Concord *Standard*: Mr. R. A. Dodd, of Kentucky, the gentleman who sold mules at auction here last Fall, has sold about 800 mules in Charlotte during the Winter and Spring.

— Rockingham *Index*: Last Wednesday, while hauling brick, Mr. Sam Monroe fell our of his wagon, and was run over, the wheels of the heavy load passing over his breast. He was terribly crushed and mangled and lingered in great agony for a few hours after the accident. Nothing could be done for him, for his heart and lungs were wrenched and torn from their places.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: A serious and painful accident befell Charlie Rouse, near Spring Bank, while on his way home from this city yesterday evening. He was jolted from his seat on the wagon and fell to the ground, the wheels passing over his arm and crushing the bone fearfully, and otherwise bruising his body. Dr. Hill set the arm, but it will be some time before results can be determined.

— Raleigh *Press-Visitor*: Parties from Midway, Davidson county, say one of the wealthiest citizens in that county is greatly wrought up over the action of an unknown party who made a mound in the shape of a grave near his home and erected a tombstone at each end of it. On one of the stones appears a paper in which is typewritten many mean things which the Davidson man is charged with being guilty of. The irate citizen offers to give $100 to the person who will give him the names of the fellows who made the grave and placed the damaging "memorial" on the tombstone.

— Winston *Sentinel*: The little village of Old Town, six miles north of Winston, had a sensation this week. A white man named James Tesh, while in toxicated, went into a store there and used language that insulted a highly respected married lady of that place. When advised of Tesh's language the brave woman went to the store and invited the man who had insulted her to leave there. Refusing to act, she picked up a new buggy whip and proceeded to use it with terrible effect on Tesh's back and face. She not only ran him out of the store, but followed him some distance up the street. The *Sentinel's* informant says Tesh received no less than fifty lashes and some of the marks promise to be visible for several weeks.

— Chaalotte *Observer*: Mr. C. A. Robinson died Friday night at the home of his father, Mr. M. R. Robinson, in Steel Creek, aged 85 years. He had been sick for some time. He leaves two children. —— Mr. Howell Taylor lives in Stanly county. Several nights ago his barn was burned, and in it two mules, a horse, a threshing machine and all of his corn and roughness. The origin of the fire is said to have been incendiary. There was no insurance. —— Robert, the young son of Mr. Marshall Caldwell, of Lemley's, died a terrible death Thursday. Last Sunday he undertook to lift a bale of cotton and in doing so sprained his spine so that he had meningitis. Wednesday lock-jaw set in and the boy died Thursday in great agony.

Chinese Cooking.

This knowledge of what we are pleased to call artificial digestion runs largely through all Chinese cooking. Whenever meats, especially the heavy and indigestible class, are to be employed as food, the cook increases their assimilative character by the use of peptoniferous tripe and vinegar. I have often out of curiosity examined the numerous made dishes of the Mongolian cuisine with a view to ascertaining their constitution. Whether it was soups or stews, ragouts or fricassees, pot roasts or boiled, I have found tripe finely shredded or thinly sliced in three dishes out of every five. The ratio was largest in households of wealth, where well paid cooks were the rule, and smallest in those where the conditions were otherwise. As they discovered the peptic virtue of tripe in all food animals, they likewise found the same quality in the gizzard of the bird kingdom. They have employed the gizzard even more liberally in their cooking than they have the tripe, and they regard it, as is the scientific truth, as the most valuable of all animal tissues. —"An Ex-Consul to Amoy" in Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

Interfering With Natural Selection.

For countless ages hand to hand combat has been the means of selecting the most hardy and robust individuals to perpetuate their race. Now, however, the magazine rifle and smokeless powder will probably exercise a potent influence in the reverse direction. Not only is the smallest and most insignificant individual now capable of inflicting as much injury upon the foe as the most robust, but he offers a much smaller target to his adversary, and has therefore a better chance of escape.—Westminster Review.

How Do You Write One Billion?

There is one sum expressed by the Arabic numerals upon which the American and the English mathematicians have never been able to agree—the exact number of naughts to be used in expressing the sum of 1,000,000,000. In this country as well as in France and several other European nations one billion is a thousand millions and is expressed with a figure 1 and nine naughts, thus, 1,000,000,000. In England, however, they speak of a billion as being "a million millions," and in writing it with Arabic characters always use a figure 1 and 12 naughts, thus, 1,000,000,000,000. Webster appears to take the English view of the matter, and very plainly says that "a billion is a million of millions, as many millions as there are units in a million." —St. Louis Republic.

Ending a Discussion.

Mr. Grumpps (hotly)—You must be crazy.

Mrs. Grumpps (icily)—Just what everybody said when I married you.—New York Weekly.

It is certainly a very important lesson to learn how to enjoy ordinary things and to be able to relish your being, without the transport of some passion or the gratification of some appetite.—Steele.

THE FLEE AND THE ACTRESS.

No Wonder That Modjeska's Face Wore a Set and Stony Expression.

Two fair actresses were conversing in a cafe on Powell street with the careless ease of their "profesh." Their comments were distinct and audible to the occupants of an adjoining table.

They were chatting about a sentimental scene in which both had appeared on the previous night.

"And just at that moment when he pressed my hand," said one, "and I was supposed to answer with a sob, a flea—oh, such a bite!—began to torture me between the shoulders. It was awful—simply awful. I could not remember my lines. I could not make the sobs come. All I could think about was that horrid flea. I whispered to him, 'Put your arm around me quick.' And he thought I was fainting, and put his hand behind my waist and whispered: 'What is the matter with you, and why are you making such a horrid face? Are you ill?' What could I say? Nothing, of course, but fell back against a chair, and fortunately—oh, how fortunately!—hit it with my shoulder blade, just where that flea was. Then I swung to and fro as if in great mental agony, and thus got in a little scratching. It was just heavenly and did not spoil the scene a bit. When I went off the stage, I had my maid go over the place where that flea had bitten me with a hand brush. She said there was a spot there as big as a dollar."

"Modjeska told me," said the other, "that once at the California in the balcony scene in Juliet, when she was extending both hands and saying, 'Romeo, Romeo, where art thou, Romeo?' she got a nip in the ankle that almost made her cry out. She could not stop. It would have spoiled the scene, and for the minute she had to suffer. One of the critics remarked in his paper next day that during the scene Mme. Modjeska's face wore a set and stony expression. And no wonder, poor lady!"

"When May Muir, who is very susceptible to fleas, is attacked," resumed the other, "she gets up and begins to dance. She can twist about and scratch anywhere while the dance is going on, and nobody notices her. Clara Morris told me that in the dying scene in 'Camille' a flea fastened on to her so viciously that if she had not reached back with her fan and dislodged it she could not have died with any decency. San Francisco is an awful place for fleas."

"Awful, awful!" coincided her friend as she settled with the waiter.—San Francisco Call.

THE NEW SERVANT.

The Redheaded Girl Is Discouraged at Trying to Teach Her Things.

That redheaded girl on Baynes street lately undertook to teach the art of domestic service to a Polish maiden who had been plucked green in the wilderness of Shumway street. The new girl was willing, but ignorant even of the English language. Instruction had to be imparted by object lessons. The first lesson was in lighting the gas. The kitchen treasure was told by her new mistress that she was to turn the stopcock and then apply a match to the end of the pipe. She seemed to comprehend.

The next day the redheaded girl was attracted by a vile smell issuing from the kitchen. On investigation the Polish exile was found standing beside the cold water faucet, patiently lighting matches and holding them under the stream of water, which she had turned on, only to see them immediately extinguished, leaving an odor of charred wood behind.

In the course of a year or two the redheaded girl hopes to be able to impress on the Ruthenian mind the fact that all general principles are subject to modification in practice, and particularly that all iron pipes do not burst into flame when approached by a match.—Buffalo Express.

"Good Night! Good Night!"

There is a tender sweetness about some of our common phrases of affectionate greeting, simple and unobtrusive as they are, which falls like dew upon the heart. "Good night!" the little one lisps as, gowned in white, with shining face and hands, and prayers said, she toddles off to bed. Sisters and brothers exchange the wish, parents and children, friends and friends. Familiar use has robbed it of its significance to some of us; we repeat it automatically, without much thought. But consider. We are as voyagers, putting off from time to time upon an unexplored sea. Our barks of life set sail and go onward into the darkness, and we, asleep on our pillows, take no such care as we do when awake and journeying by daylight. Of the perils of the night, whatever they may be, we take no heed. An unsleeping vigilance of one stronger and wiser than we, who is the eternal good. Good and God spring from the same root, and are the same in meaning. "Goodby" is only "God be with you." "Good night" is really "God night," or "God guard the night." It would be a churlish household in which these gentle forms of speech were ignored or did not exist. Alike, the happy and the sorrowful, day by day, may say "Good night."—Churchman.

Helping In a Trade.

Doherty, an Irish chief justice, used to tell how, when posting on his circuit, one of his chaise horses began to plunge furiously, then ran away. "Stop, stop!" he called out. "I really think that horse has never been in harness before!"

"Begorra, your lordship's right! It's his first time, and the masther says that if he brings your lordship safe to the end of the stage he'll buy him."

The Ancient Purse.

For several centuries the purse was always worn fastened to the girdle. A cut purse got his name from the fact that rather than take the time to loose the purse from the belt, where it was secured by buckles, he cut the straps.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use; that he would not be without if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

CERTAIN PAIN-KILLER IT KILLS PAIN

PAIN-KILLER

THE GREAT **Family Medicine of the Age.**

Taken Internally, It Cures Diarrhœa, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c., &c.

Used Externally, It Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity.—*Salem Observer.*

An article of great merit and virtue.—*Cin. Nonpareil.*

We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen its magic effects in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—*Cincinnati Dispatch.*

A speedy cure for pain—no family should be without it.—*Montreal Transcript.*

Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—*Tenn. Organ.*

It has real merit; as a means of removing pain, no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—*Newport (Ky.) Daily News.*

It is really a valuable medicine—it is used by many Physicians.—*Boston Traveller.*

Beware of imitations, buy only the genuine made by "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere, large bottles, 25 and 50c.

dec 17 tu thsa

Breathing.

Learn to breathe properly and systematically and rhythmically and you may overcome insomnia, weak lungs, indigestion and even seasickness. This at least is the theory, as well as the successful practice of the patients of the famous Dr. Oertel of Munich, who has elaborated a system of breathing that he has set forth in a large work on the subject. The breathing is done by count, or rather by steps—so many full deep breaths to a step, the number being regulated by the nature of the place where the walk is taken, whether it be level or an ascent or descent. The speed is regulated by the ailment and condition of the patient.

Leeches and the Weather.

If you follow the movements of a leech in a bottle containing about a pint of water covered with a piece of muslin, you can have a pretty good barometer. The leech lies rolled together at the bottom of the bottle—fair. It comes to the surface of the water—variable or rainy. It rushes pretty rapidly about the bottle —strong wind. It rolls over and over convulsively—storm.—Journal of Hygiene.

B. H. Freeman of Toombsboro, Ga., once kept a moccasin snake tightly sealed up in a bottle for two years without food or water, "yet it lived and grew fat."

The lottery of honest labor, drawn by time, is the only one whose prizes are worth taking up and carrying home.—Theodore Parker.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine, you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-lb Jute		@	5¼
Standard	7¼	@	6¼
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ lb	13½	@	14
Sides ℔ lb	7½	@	7¾
Shoulders ℔ lb	6¾	@	7
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ lb	5¾	@	6
Shoulders ℔ lb	5½	@	4¾
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	26	@	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ℔ lb	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	42½	@	45
Virginia Meal	43½	@	45
COTTON TIES— ℔ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—℔ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State	....	@	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	15	@	19
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	-		5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	10	@	10½
FISH			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 50
Choice	3 35	@	3 50
Straight	4 10	@	4 25
First Patent		@	4 50
GLUE—℔ lb—	7½	@	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	45	@	47½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	42½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	44½
Oats, from store	32½	@	35
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	50	@	60
HIDES, ℔ lb—			
Green	....	@	6
Dry	....	@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Eastern	....	@	1 05
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	2	@	2¼
LARD, ℔ lb—			
Northern	6½	@	9
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	....		1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	..	@	22
" " " in bbls	....	@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" " in bbls	25	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	....	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	25
NAILS, ℔ keg. Cut, 60d basis	2 35	@	2 45
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	12 00
Rump		@	11 00
Prime		@	11 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10	@	22
SALT ℔ sack Alum	....	@	75
Liverpool	....	@	65
Lisbon	....	@	....
American		@	65
on 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts	....	@	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd	5½	@	5¼
Standard A		@	4⅞
White Ex. C		@	4⅞
ExtraC, Golden	4	@	4⅞
C, Yellow		@	3⅞
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead	....	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	00	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	00	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 50
Inferior to Ordinary	00	@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	5	@	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon— Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ℔ lb—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burs	12½	@	
Burry		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Firm at 25½ cents per gallon for country and 26 cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 30 per bbl for Strained and $1 35 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1 30 per barrel for Hard and $1 70 for Soft.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 34c; rosin, strained, $1.15; good strained $1 20; tar $1 00; crude turpentine 1 10, 1 50, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	37
Rosin	358
Tar	73
Crude Turpentine	1

Receipts same day last year—89 casks spirits turpentine, 158 bbls rosin, 235 bbls tar, 2 bbls crude turpentine.

PEANUTS.

North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c.

Virginia—Extra Prime, 70@75c; Fancy, 80c.

COTTON MARKET.

Market steady on a basis of 7⅝c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6 1-16	" "
Low Middling	6 15-16	" "
Middling	7⅜	" "
Good Middling	7 11-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 5½c.

Receipts—296 bales; same day last year, 409.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Evening—Money on call was firmer at 3½@4 cent., last loan at 3½, and closing offered at 3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange —actual business in bankers' bills at 486@486¼ for sixty days and 487½@487¾ for demand. Commercial bills 485½@486¼. Government bonds steady; United States coupon fours 110¼; United States twos 95. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 103; North Carolina sixes 122½. Railroad bonds irregular.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 16—Evening—Cotton quiet and steady; middling gulf 7 15-16c; middling 7 11-16c.

Cotton futures—market closed steady; March 7 45; April 7 45, May 7 54, June 7 54, July 7 57, August 7 56, September 7 27, October 7 17, November 7 13, December 7 15; January 7 20. Sales 179,500 bales.

Cotton—net receipts —— bales; gross 3,201 bales; exports to Great Britain 28,693 bales; to France 550 bales; to the Continent 729 bales; forwarded 947 bales; sales 1,319 bales, sales to spinners 219 bales; stock (actual) 159 743 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 9 925 bales; exports to Great Britain 30,184 bales; to France 550 bales; to the Continent 4,455 bales; stock 765,782 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 21,632 bales; exports to Great Britain 35,294 bales; to France 550 bales; to the Continent 20,832 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 4,593,124 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,703,381 bales; exports to France 417,329 bales; exports to the Continent 1,365,116 bales.

NEW YORK, March 17—Flour was dull and easy at quotations; winter wheat, low grades $2 25@2 85; fair to fancy $2 85@3 90; patents $3 90@4 25; Minnesota clear $2 70@3 20; patents $3 35@4 20; low extra $2 25@2 85; Southern flour dull and easy; common to extra fair $2 40@3 00; good to choice $3 00@3 30. Wheat—spot dull and ⅛@1c lower, with options closing firm; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 78½@78¾c; afloat 79¾@80c; options were fairly active and closed weak at ⅝c decline; No. 2 red March 71 1-16c; April —c; May 73 9 16c; June 69c; July 68⅝c. Corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 38⅝c; afloat 39⅝c; options were dull and steady at unchanged prices; March 38c; May 35⅝c; July 36½c. Oats—spot quiet and easier; options dull and easier; May 24⅞c; March —c; spot prices—No 2 25@25½c; No. 2 white 27c; mixed Western 25@26c. Hay quiet and easy; shipping 75@77½c; good to choice 90c@$1 00. Wool firm and in good demand. Beef quiet and steady; family $10 00@12 00, extra mess $7 50@8 00; beef hams dull at $14 50@15 00, tierced inactive; city extra India mess $15 00@16 50. Cut meats quiet and firm; pickled bellies 5c; shoulders 4½@4¾c; hams ——c. Lard dull and weak; Western steam closed at $5 60; city $5 05; May $5 70, refined quiet; Continent $5 90; South America $6 15; compound $4 62½@4 87½. Pork quiet and steady; mess $10 00@10 50. Butter in moderate demand; choice steady State; dairy 10@20c; do creamery held at 13@18; Western creamery 14@24c; do creamery 12@22c. Elgins 22c. Cotton seed oil dull and easy; crude 21c; yellow prime 25¼@25⅝; do off grade 25¼@25½c. Rice firm and in modeate demand; domestic, fair to extra 3@5¾; Japan 3¾@4c. Molasses and moderately active; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice 27@37c. Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 4¾@5c. Coffee—options steady 5 points up to 5 points down; March $13 10; May $12 50@12 55, June $12 20; September $11 10@11 15; October $11 00; December $10 75@10 80;; spot Rio was quiet and steady; No. 7 $13 75@13 87½. Sugar—raw firm and fairly active; fair refining 3¾c bid; centrifugal 96 test 4⅜; refined firm, fairly active; off A 4 9-16@4 13-16c; standard A 5¼c; cut-loaf and crushed 5⅞c; granulated 5¼c; powdered 5⅜. Freights to Liverpool quiet and steady; cotton by steam 3-32d; grain by steam 1½d.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Cash quotations: Flour was quiet and prices unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 60¼@61½c; No. 2 red 63⅞@65½c. Corn—No. 2 28¼@28⅝c. Oats—No. 2, 19@19¼. Mess pork, per bbl, $9 60@9 65. Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 27½@5 30. Short rib sides, loose, per 100 lbs, $5 10. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, per 100 lbs $4 62½@4 75. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs, $5 37½@5 50. Whiskey per gallon $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows —opening, highest, lowest and closing. Wheat—No. 2 March 61¼, 61¼, 60¼, 60¾; May 62¼@62⅝, 62⅝@62¾, 61⅜@61⅞, 92¼c, July 63@63⅜, 63⅜, 62¼, 62⅞. Corn—March 28¼, 28¼, 28¼, 28¼@29⅜; May 29⅜, 29⅜, 29¼, 29¼@29⅜; July 30⅜, 30⅜, 30¼, 30¼@30⅜; September 31⅜, 31⅜, 31⅜, 31¼c. Oats—No. 2 May 20¼, 20¼, 20¼, 20¼@20¼c; July 20¼@20⅜, 20¼@20⅜, 20¼@20⅜, 20¼; September 20⅜, 20⅜, 20⅜, 20⅜. Mess pork, per bbl. May $9 75, 9 77½, 9 72½, 9 75; July $9 92½, 9 92½, 9 90, 9 90. Lard, per 100 lbs, May $5 42½, 5 42½, 5 40, 5 42½; July $5 57½, 5 57½, 5 55, 5 57½. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—May $5 22½, 5 22½, 5 20, 5 22½; July $5 32½, 5 35, 5 32½, 5 35.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Flour dull; Western superfine $2 35@2 60. Wheat weak; No. 2 red spot and March 70¾@71c; July 69c asked. Southern wheat, by sample, 74@75c; do on grade 70@73c. Corn weak; mixed spot and March 33⅝@33¾c; July 35c; Southern 34½@35c. Oats easy; No. 2 white Western 26½@26¾c; No. 2 mixed do 24½@25c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

March 16—Galveston, firm at 7 9-16c, net receipts 1,906 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7⅝c, net receipts 1,233 bales; Baltimore, dull at 7⅞c, net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 7 11-16, net receipts 220 bales; Wilmington, steady at 7⅝, net receipts 296 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 7 13-16c, net receipts 149 bales; Savannah, steady at 7 7-16c, net receipts 1,824 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 7⅝c, net receipts 3,605 bales; Mobile, firm at 7 7-16, net receipts 481 bales; Memphis, steady at 7⅝, net receipts 498 bales; Augusta, steady at 7⅝c, net receipts 629 bales; Charleston, quiet at 7⅜, net receipts 523 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, demand fair and prices favor buyers. American middling 4 13-32d. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 9 200 were American; speculation and export 500. Receipts 8,000 bales, of which 7,900 were American. Futures opened steady and demand moderate. March and April 4 18-64@4 17 64d; April and May 4 17-64d; May and June 4 17-64, 4 16-64@4 15-64d; July and August 4 14-64@4 13-64d; August and September 4 11 64d; September and October 4 2 64d; October and November 3 60 64d; November and December 3 60-64d. Futures easy.

Tenders of cotton for delivery to-day were 300 bales new dockets, and —— bales old dockets.

4 P M—American middling (l m c) March 4 16 64d seller; March and April 4 14-64@4 15 64d seller; April and May 4 13-64@4 14 64d seller; May and June 4 12-64@4 13-64d seller; June and July 4 11 64@4 12 64d value; July and August 4 11 64d seller; August and September 4 7-64@4 8 64d seller; September and October 3 63 64d buyer; October and November 3 58-64@3 59-64d buyer; November and December 3 57-64@3 58-64d buyer; December and January 3 57-64@3 58 64d buyer. Futures closed quiet but steady.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Schr Willie A McKay, 146 tons, Matheson, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Barque Mathew Bayard, 378 tons, Norton, Gaudaloupe, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Schr Thos Clyde, 304 tons, Calhoun, Norfolk, Va, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Schr Marian, 245 tons, Shaw, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

CLEARED.

Nor barque Ruth, Pederson, London, J T Riley & Co; cargo by S P Shotter Co.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

LONDON—Nor barque Ruth—4,398 barrels rosin.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 17, 1896.

SCHOONERS.

Levi Hart, 387 tons, Lord, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Fannie Arthur, 614 tons, Douglass, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Emily F Northam, 316 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Falmouth 425 tons, Wallace, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Roger Moore, 351 tons, Miller, Jas T Riley & Co.

Emma S. Cahoon, 60 tons, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Hancock, 392 tons, Heath, Boston, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

MAXTON BUILDING

—AND—

LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton.
J. S. McRae, Maxton.
Ed. McRae, Maxton.
G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
E. F. McRae, Raemont.
J. H. Morrison, Lumberton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington.

The attention of Investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 Cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 Cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

June 8 1m

The Times

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES—Is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspapers published in Pennsalvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES—Aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—DAILY, $3 00 per annum, $1.00 for four months, 30 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. SUNDAY EDITION, twenty four large, handsome pages, 168 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2.00 per annum, 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5 00 per annum, 50 cents per month. Weekly edition, 50 cents per annum.

Address all letters to THE TIMES.

DUCRO'S ALIMENTARY ELIXIR

IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED AS

A REMEDY FOR LUNG DISEASES

AND AS A

Preventive for Typhoid, Malaria.

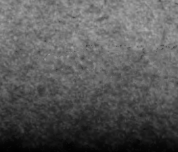
And all kinds of Fevers.

Agts: E. FOUGERA & CO., New York.

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Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS



Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

sp 4 tf th sa tu

Castoria

for

Infants and Children.

MOTHERS

Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poison?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher? That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well These Things are worth knowing. They are facts.

Children Cry

FOR PITCHER'S

Castoria

CASTORIA DESTROYS WORMS, ALLAYS FEVERISHNESS, CURES DIARRHŒA AND WIND COLIC, RELIEVES TEETHING TROUBLES AND CURES CONSTIPATION AND FLATULENCY.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.



POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S

is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

feb 4 1y

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
Bunions,	Spavin	Piles.
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

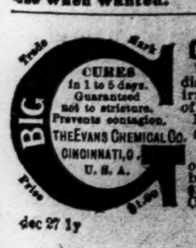
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The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

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Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.



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Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

dec 27 1y

LOVE IS FOREVER.

Love is forever—think no more
You give and take your heart at will.
'Tis mine—or was not mine before.
You never loved or love me still!

You seemed to hate—appeared to love.
But one was false; choose which you will.
You hate? Your love a lie has proved!
You loved? Why, then you love me still!

Then say no more your love is dead,
Nor death nor hell true love can kill.
Were it a dream, it might have fled,
But love, you loved, and love me still!
—Atalanta.

HE HAD PITY.

Jabez Wilson, whose 52 years of life had been passed in single blessedness, had little in common with the rest of the world.

His faults were many and his virtues few. His two redeeming points—call them virtues if you will—were generosity verging on weakness in individual cases and a love for music.

Late one night he came out of St. James hall, buttoned his coat up round his neck, dived his hands into his pockets and made for home. On the way he entered a cafe and took a cup of coffee.

As he sipped the beverage his ear, ever on the alert for music, caught the sounds of a voice that was at once rich and melodious.

Jabez listened attentively for five minutes, during which time the song continued, with short intervals of silence. At length it stopped altogether. Jabez asked the waiter attending him to fetch in the person singing.

The waiter returned in less than a minute ushering in a young man of distinctly Italian cast of countenance, whom he introduced as Luigi, the bottle washer.

"Well, my man, you have an extremely fine voice. Did you know that? With due care and rigid training there ought to be both fame and fortune in it. You would like to be something better than a bottle washer all your life, eh, my man?"

Luigi, in a wondering sort of way, nodded.

"That's right—that's right, my man. Here is my card. Come and see me at my house tomorrow at half past 6, I want to have a serious talk with you. Can you come?"

"Yes, sir—that is, no, sir. Not tomorrow. I work till 11 every night during the week."

"Oh, oh! Such is the irony of fate," muttered Jabez. "Can you come on Sunday?"

"Yes, sir, I will come."

True to his word, Luigi, clothed in his Sunday garments, found himself in Mr. Wilson's drawing room the following Sunday evening.

"Luigi, you have a most charming voice. It is at present in what I may term an embryo form. The foundation is there in all its strentgth, and a couple of years' careful training will place you without a doubt in one of the topmost branches of the vocal tree.

"You must make a point of cultivating your voice on every possible occasion, Luigi. Avoid those articles of food which I shall give you a list of, that your vocal chords may retain the sweetness, strength and fullness that now mark them.

"Your clothes, too, are unsuited to the pupil of a vocal professor. You must fit yourself out like a gentleman, Luigi. You must exercise care and take a pride in your personal appearance. In short, be in every respect worthy of your profession."

As Luigi's profession was that of bottle washer at an Italian restaurant, he naturally failed to see how he could well give further evidence of his occupation than by the suit in which he appeared before this strange gentleman. And he said so.

"Dear me. Of course. I must explain to you, Luigi, what I propose to do. I am too hasty. First and foremost, do you like music?'

"I am an Italian," was the modest reply.

"Grand. A most fitting answer. Now we will come to business. Would you like to give up your present menial occupation and become, first, the pupil of a musician, and then a master of the art you will excel in?"

"That is beyond my hopes, sir. I have no money."

Jabez Wilson threw up his hands.

"That's all right. I will see to that little matter. Give me the assurance that you will put your whole heart into the work I have cut out for you and will do your best. I ask for nothing more."

A few days later Luigi left his situation and became the protege of Mr. Wilson. To say that Luigi was grateful would be to put the feeling he evinced toward his benefactor in very mild terms. He could find no way of expressing his gratitude beyond making himself as perfect in his art as it became possible for him to do.

"Luigi," said Mr. Wilson one day, "I am delighted to tell you that it is now beyond the capabilities of English masters to teach you further. It remains for the masters of your native land to instill into you that little required to render you their equal, if not their superior. I have decided therefore to take you to Naples, where we will spend the next year or two."

For the first time since their odd acquaintance Luigi failed to hail an announcement for his benefit with any sign of pleasure or satisfaction. He looked gloomy and hesitated to speak.

"You have always been extremely kind and good to me, Mr. Wilson. I cannot by any possible means express my gratitude. But the suggestion you have made, although entirely for my good, fills me with pain. I cannot leave England, because—because I am going to get married."

"The dickens you are!" roared the infuriated bachelor, mad with rage. "This, sir, is the way in which you show your gratitude. You Italian dog, you scoundrel, you"—

He stopped short. What an idiot he was. Luigi was only flesh and blood, and young blood at that.

"Luigi," he began after the silence of the moment, "is this girl of yours a suitable partner to accompany you on your upward career through life? You will stand at the head of your art, and you will move in the highest circles of European society.

"She, whatever her post in life now, may be ill fitted to grace the drawing rooms of the aristocracy or to sit by your side in the carriage that draws you to your mansion.

"You love her now; she is everything to you. Time may be, however, when you may be led to make odious comparisons between her simplicity and the winning faces of beautiful women."

"My kind benefactor, that is impossible. I shall always love Maggie as much as I do now."

Jabez Wilson sighed. It was a sad blow to his vanity and to his peace of mind.

"Think it over, lad," he began. "When the first pangs of grief at parting are passed, you will forget about your lowly girl in the whirlwind of your fame, and she will soon put you from her mind. Come to me tomorrow and let me know what you intend doing."

The next day Mr. Wilson received a visit from Maggie. She came in tears to beg his consent, his heart was touched at the sight of a woman in sorrow, and reviling himself for a cold blooded monster he told her in an outburst of generosity to go and marry Luigi as many times as she liked.

After a twelvemonth spent in Italy Luigi became perfect. His first appearance in public was made as Gerardo, and as he retreated behind the curtains that night old Jabez Wilson waited to press his hands and to tell him that his dream was at last realized.

* * * * * * *

Jabez Wilson walked out of his solicitor's office penniless. The bank of which he was principal shareholder had failed, and this, in conjunction with a few minor disasters, had robbed him of every penny he had possessed.

He had never in his life done a stroke of work and was not even capable of a clerical position.

The apartments he had occupied were given up. The club was never again to see him or hear what had become of him. The fine old wines in his cellar fetched sufficient to pay his long standing rent, with a surplus to keep him in food and lodgings for a few weeks—that was all.

From his scanty store he drew a penny every day to search the papers for news of Luigi's success. He could not bring himself to write to him and to tell him everything. It was pleasant enough to know that the man whom he had dragged from obscurity should at that moment be making Europe vibrate with the splendor of his voice. One night as he crouched over the fire in the dosshouse he frequented reading the paper a short paragraph at the foot of a column caught his eye.

"Early yesterday morning the body of a woman was found in the Grand canal at Venice. She is said to be the wife of Signor Luigi, the well known singer, with whom she is supposed to have led a wretched life. There are no marks of violence on the body, and the authorities have passed a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane."

Jabez Wilson's forecast had been realized only too fully, and the broken down man cried like a child.

A week later he stood outside the doss house with exactly a penny in his pocket.

He stood wondering what he should do, when his musical instincts, which had been crushed and had lain dormant for so long, arose within him. He hurried along the street, entered a shop and purchased a tin whistle with his one remaining copper.

An hour later and he walked slowly along the middle of the road, his threadbare coat buttoned up around his neck, an old battered hat pressed tightly down over the straggling gray hair that blew in the cold wind, and his dry lips pressed against the whistle.

He was playing "Home, Sweet Home"—that was all he knew.

In front of a resplendent hotel he stood and played, with one foot on the pavement. A tall, black bearded gentleman, evidently a foreigner, wrapped in a priceless fur coat, came down the steps of the hotel, in company with a beautiful woman, under the full glare of the lamp.

Instinctively the instrument fell from the lips of the player as he muttered half aloud:

"Luigi!"

The Italian peered into the pale, pinched, upturned face.

"So you have come to this, eh?" he asked in a whisper, lest his companion should hear, at the same time drawing half a crown from his pocket, "my unfortunate friend."

He turned abruptly, half ashamed, when the woman by his side told him to come away from the beggar.

"I come, Mirand." Then, as she took his arm and he handed her into a brougham, "I have pity for these poor musicians."—Pearson's Weekly.

The Circus Kitchen.

At five minutes past 4 a shout from the crowd indicates the approach of the three huge cook wagons, each weighing 20 tons and drawn by six horses. From the first of them rise three chimneys, out of which black smoke is pouring. This wagon carries the 16 foot cooking range, where fires were started the moment the wagon was unloaded from the train. Already, while rolling toward the circus grounds, the ten cooks have been making active preparations for the breakfast which must be served within two hours to 700 hungry people.

When the three wagons have drawn up on the site of the still unraised cook tent, three butchers with heavy cleavers at once begin work upon the sides of beef, legs of mutton and loins of pork (500 pounds in all) that must forthwith be changed into steaming steaks, chops and cutlets. A boiler is set up and steam pipes are connected from it with the big urn which must furnish 2,000 cups of coffee shortly, and with the warming pans on the tables where the meats are served. While this is doing by one set of men, others are raising the tent, building 12 long tables and unpacking 20 large green boxes that contain 6,000 dishes and countless kitchen utensils.—McClure's Magazine.

Robert Collyer's Father.

And now about my father, writes the Rev. Robert Collyer, D. D., in The Ladies' Home Journal. I think still he was as good a smith as I have ever known, a man who would forge no lie in iron or steel, with soft, steadfast brown eyes, strong and sinewy arms to labor and never sick a day I can remember, always at his work until he fell dead that day with the hammer in his hand. Blacksmiths, I think, are usually silent men. The old Beechers were, as I have heard, who were of this craft, silent men who left the pent up speech to their sons and grandsons. This was my father also. He was a silent man, while both father and mother were as free from contagions and infections as the sound oaks are and the stars, so that the microbes, when they came in the dreadful form of fevers, found nothing in them for prey.

Not Quite Right.

No man is a hero to his valet, and perhaps no poet to his baker. He lives in Putney, and almost every day he walks a few miles to Wimbledon and goes to a cakeshop there, where he buys cakes to give to a little group of poor children, who have learned to look forward to this frequent treat. Some one who knew the poet by sight said to the shopkeeper, "Do you know who this gentleman who buys so many cakes of you is?"

"Oh, he's a poor gentleman who isn't quite right in his head. He's always buying cakes for the children."—Chap Book.

Limewater.

It is well known that limewater has a beneficial effect on the growth of children, and in countries where the drinking water is impregnated with salts of lime the men are apt to be tall. An English medical authority states that for a perfect sanitary diet alkaline water is needed for every person who eats heavily of meat, and this means nearly every one excepting the vegetarian.

Are an Index to Age.

An acute observer has noticed that all the young women riders on the wheel wear skirts, while the elderly females go in for bloomers. There is one thing certain—let this observation be spread broadcast, and there won't be a bloomer visible anywhere. No woman would ever wear a garb that proclaimed her age. It is agin nature.—Philadelphia Press.

A REVOLTING SIGHT.

SO SAYS PROFESSOR ANTHONY OF DEATH BY ELECTRICAL EXECUTION.

He Says That the Chief Claim For This Method of Capital Punishment Has Been Disproved—Other Means That Are by Far Superior to the Chair.

It is difficult to conceive of a much more revolting spectacle under the old regime than is presented at electrical executions. A number of eminent physicians are gathered in the death chamber not only to witness, but to take official part in the execution. The condemned man is brought in, strapped securely by strong leather straps into the death chair and the electrodes fitted to the head and legs. At a given signal the current is turned on, there is a most violent muscular contraction that would, except for the secure bindings, have thrown the man from the chair. Then follow a smoke and smell of burning flesh. The current is turned off, the body becomes limp, one of the physicians tears open the shirt and listens for the heart beats. He exclaims that the heart is still beating. The wires are again hastily connected, and the current turned on a second time. There is more muscular contraction, more burning flesh. This time the several physicians in turn listen for the heart beats and pronounce the man dead. The body is taken from the chair, laid upon a rough table and cut up, according to law.

These are the details as given in the daily papers, in one of which the reporter writes over his own signature. They may be exaggerated, but there can be no doubt that death by electricity is anything but the calm and peaceful death that the authors of the law were seeking to provide for the condemned murderer.

Why was electricity chosen as the agent? Why not any one of several other means of causing death? I can conceive of no reason except that the effects of electricity were least understood and there was the least actual knowledge of how best to set about it to kill a man by this means. No one even now knows exactly how electricity kills. Recent experiments by Dr. Bleile of Columbus, O., remarkable for the ingenious and thoroughly scientific methods by which all the effects have been studied, have thrown new light upon the subject, but even today we are very far from knowing, with the precision with which other causes of death are known, just how death is caused by the electric shock. Neither do we know how to apply the current. Certainly if there is no less cumbersome apparatus and no less clumsy method available than that in use at Sing Sing this of itself is sufficient reason for abandoning this mode of executing criminals.

It is often claimed in behalf of electrical executions that death is instantaneous and painless. In no report that I have ever seen is there any evidence of instantaneous death. All the evidence that can be gathered from reports of accidental shocks goes to show that resuscitation is possible if the exposure to the current is of short duration.

Painless no doubt it is, but so would be the effect of a pistol shot through the brain. And why not use a pistol shot for executing a criminal? He might be strapped to a mattress, a semicircle of pistols arranged around his head terminating at the temples, and, if desirable, another group could be placed over the region of the heart. If electricity must be used, arrange to fire the pistols simultaneously by pressing a button. Why not? Would it be more uncertain? Would it be less humane? Would it be more blood curdling? Would it be less "instantaneous?" But perhaps there would be too little mystery about it and too little complicated apparatus required. There would be no need of cutting a man up to see what killed him or whether he was really dead.

If we must inflict the death penalty and wish to be really humane about it, there are surely many ways by which death can be brought swiftly and certainly without inducing muscular contortions, or burning the flesh, or mutilating the body. The criminal could be given a sleeping draft and then laid out in a glass case, which could then be filled with the fumes of burning charcoal.

I see no reason why we should seek to make death particularly easy to the criminal. I look upon the whole scheme of capital punishment as a hideous blot upon our civilization, but if a man must be punished with death it is certainly not upon the theory that he must be put out of the way in the easiest possible manner for him. It is assumed that the dread of the death penalty will prevent crimes that otherwise might be committed. The penalty, if it is to be inflicted, should come in a form to be dreaded, yet there is no excuse for torture or for the semblance of torture. The criminal should come to his fate with a full knowledge of what awaits him. The execution of the sentence should be by a method that is swift and sure, without mystery, and about the effect of which there is no uncertainty. There should be no opportunity for doubt as to the result, and no reason for excuse for a repetition of an operation. Electricity does not fulfill these requirements and never can until we know far more than we do at present of its effects in the human organism. If we knew all we ought to know to warrant its use, I believe an instrument that could be carried in the pocket would accomplish the results as surely as the hundred horse power engine and dynamo now employed.—Professor W. A. Anthony in Chicago Electrical Journal.

Her Stockings.

He must have been a brute, for this is what he did: A pretty, modest looking girl entered the elevated train at Fourteenth street. She had evidently been shopping, for her arms were full of packages. He noticed at once that one of them had broken open, and a pair of light blue silk stockings were exposed. The young woman sat down directly opposite him, and he smiled broadly. Just as the train reached Eighteenth street he caught her eye and said in a perfectly respectful but terribly distinct voice:

"Excuse me for mentioning it, madam, but don't you think you'd better cover up your stockings? You're showing a good deal of them now."

"Sir!" she exclaimed in the most horrified tone, blushing furiously and nervously trying to pull down her dress, which already touched the floor.

"I meant the ones on your lap," he said quietly, but with a wicked smile, and bowing politely stepped off the train.—New York Press.

Fakir's Clever Scheme.

A deaf and dumb fakir who peddles blacking made a strike at the Buffalo gymnasium by a clever piece of acting. Entering the office, he indicated by feeling his biceps that he knew it was an athletic resort. Then he went through the motions of the leading sports. He boxed an imaginary opponent, played a visionary game of handball, pulled the weights, used the rowing machine and went through all the other exercises in dumb show, finishing up with a rub down. The men present were so pleased with the exhibition that they bought the deaf mute's entire stock. One of the spectators who had seen the fakir before said that in bakeries he went through the motions of making bread, mixed drugs in pharmacies and drew soda water in candy stores. It is a clever scheme.—Buffalo Enquirer.

A Solomon.

Judge—Your age, miss?
Elderly Female—Thirty-two.
Judge (to secretary)—Put down born 1832.—Fliegende Blatter.

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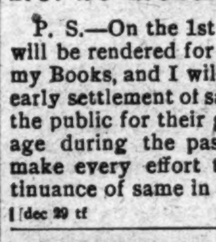
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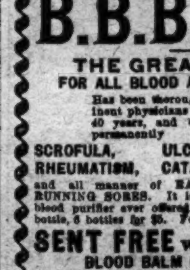
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NORTH BOUND 8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 7
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
2 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 38	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 43
4 20	Lv.. Maysville........Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville....Lv	9 55
5 2	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING, General Manage

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



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DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.52 a m, Warsaw 11.16 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 1.38 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 2.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave *Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadeldhia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.08 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.10 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.30 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7 45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m. Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 3 00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 4 40 p m, Tarboro 9.45 a m, returning leaves Tarboro 5 30 p m; Parmele 10.20 a m and 6 20 p m, arrive Washington 11 50 a m and 7.10 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 3.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m, Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 00 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.20 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C. 7 50 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8 50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m, and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 19 a m, Rowland 9 37 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6 16 p m, arrives Dillon 6.25 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Clio 8 05 p m. returning leave Clio 7 00 a m, arrive Latta 8 40 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Wadesboro daily at 5 25 a m, Cheraw 6.17 a m, Darlington 7.28 a m, arrive Florence 7.50 a m. Returning leave Florence 7.45 p m, Darlington 8.17 p m, Cheraw 9 22 p m, arrive Wadesboro 10.15 p m. Trains leave Gibson daily except Sunday, 5 50 a m, Bennettsville 6 16 a m, arrive Darlington 7.15 a m. Returning, leave Darlington 8.15 p m, Bennettsville 9 09 p m, arrive Gibson 9 35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 06 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7 12 p m, leave Lanes 8 38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.08 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m. 1.15 a m, Rowland 6.06 p m, returning leave Rowland 9 37 a m, Fayetteville 10.58 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11 35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7 45 a m, arrives Sumter †9 05 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregualls †5 4 p m. Leaves Sumter 4 33 a m, arrives Denmark 6 20 a m. Leave Elliott †11 20 a m and †7.15 p m, arrive Lucknow †1 p m and †8.15 p m. Returning leave Lucknow †3.40 a m and †3 00 p m, arrive Elliot †8 00 a m and †8 30 p m. Leaves Denmark 4 17 pm, arrive Sumter 6 05 p m. Leave Pregnall, †8 50 a m, arrive Sumter †8 05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6 30 p m, arrives Darlington †8 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

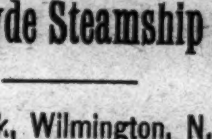
H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. jan 8 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN, Friday, Mar. 20
GEO. W. CLYDE, Saturday, Mar. 21

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN, Tuesday, Mar. 24
GEO. W. CLYDE, Saturday Mar. 28

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE, Tuesday, Mar. 24

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. mar 15 tf

Steamer E. A. Hawes

WILL LEAVE FOR CLEAR RUN AND ALL points on Back River, on MONDAY and THURSDAY each week.

JAS. MADDEN, feb 1 1m Agent.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar... Wilmington ...Lve	7 25 a.
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	10 25 a m
4 33 "	Ar... Fayetteville ...Lv	10 53 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 57 "
3 19 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	12 19 p. m
4 22 a m	Lv...... Climax Lv	2 25 "
1 08 "	Lv.... Greensboro.... Ar	2 50 "
12 53 "	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv.... Stokesdale..... Lv	3 59 "
11 43 "	Lv... Walnut Cove... Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar... Walnut Cove... Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv.... Rural Hall... Lv	5 71 "
9 35 "	Lv..... Mt Airy..... Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	8 25 a. m.
6 13 "	Lv...... Maxton.... Ar	9 23 "
5 42 "	Lv... Red Springs.... Lv	9 55 "
4 58 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	10 35 "
4 38 "	Lv.... Fayetteville... Ar	10 52

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar..... Ramseur.... Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv ..... Climax..... Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv ... Greensboro... Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro........................	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale........................	10 50 "
Arrive Madison..........................	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison...........................	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale........................	1 23 "
Arrive Greensboro.......................	2 35 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

dec 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

S. A. L.



WEST AND SOUTH.

Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 26, 1896.		N.41	No403
Leave Wilmington	S A L	P. M. *3 20	A. M. ......
Arrive Maxton	"	6 12	......
Arrive Hamlet	"	6 55	......
Leave Hamlet	"	7 15	*8 08
Arrive Wadesboro	"	8 01	8 49
Arrive Monroe	"	8 55	9 35
Leave Monroe	"	9 10	9 58
Arrive Charlotte	"	10 00	10 45
Arrive Lincolnton	"		P. M. 12 01
Arrive Shelby	"		1 00
Ar Rutherfordton	"		2 10
Leave Hamlet	S A L	P. M. †7 20	
Arrive Osborne	"	7 45	
" Kollock	"	8 20	
" Cheraw	"	8 40	
Leave Cheraw	S A L		A. M. †6 35
" Kollock	"		6 55
" Osborne	"		7 30
Arrive Hamlet	"		7 55
Leave Wilmington	S A L	P M *3 20	
" Monroe	"	9 00	A. M. *9 55
Arrive Chester	"	10 20	11 03
" Clinton	"	11 50	Noon 12 15
" Greenwood	"	A. M. 12 48	12 57
" Abbeville	"	1 15	1 20
" Elberton	"	2 25	2 11
" Athens	"	3 35	3 07
" Atlanta	"	5 20	4 09
Leave Atlanta	A & W P	5 35	4 20
Arrive Montgomery	Wes of Al	10 45	9 0
" Mobile	L & N	P. M. 4 1(	A. M. 3 5
" New Orleans	"	*8 30	*7 0
Arrive Columbia	C N & L	A. M. *10 00	P. M. *4 50
Arrive Augusta	P R & W C	*9 35	P. M. *5 45
Arrive Macon	M & N		P. M. *8 40

EAST AND NORTH.

January 26th, 1896.		No.38	No402
Leave Wilmington	S A L		P. M. *3 20
Arrive Hamlet	"	A. M.	6 53
Leave Hamlet	"	*8 15	10 34
Arrive Southern Pines	"	9 12	11 21
" Raleigh	"	11 26	A. M. 1 31
" Henderson	"	P. M. 1 00	2 33
" Weldon	"	*3 00	*4 05
Arrive Portsmouth	S A L	P. M. *5 50	A. M. *7 30
" Norfolk	"	6 10	7 50
Arrive Richmond	A C L	P. M. *6 40	A. M. *6 40
" Washington	P R R	11 10	10 45
" Baltimore	"	A. M. 12 48	P. M. 12 05
" Philadelphia	"	3 45	2 20
" New York	"	*6 53	*4 53

ARRIVE WILMINGTON from all points North, East, South and West, 12.30 noon Daily.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Atlanta, Trains 403, 402, 41 and 38.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Portsmouth. Trains 409, 403, 38 and 41.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Washington. Trains 403 and 402.

Trains 403 and 402 are "The Atlanta Special."

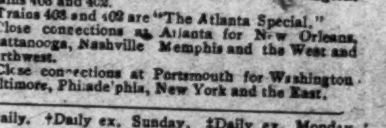
Close connections at Atlanta for New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville Memphis and the West and Northwest.

Close connections at Portsmouth for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

For further information apply to
THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen Supt.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.
feb 16 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Dec. 2, 1895.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	5.30 p. m.
Leave Kollock Station	5.50 p. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	6.20 p. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	6.40 p. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.20 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

dec 7 tf WM. MONCURE, Supt.

Old Newspapers.

YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, in quantities to suit,

At Your Own Price,

At the STAR Office.

Suitable for WRAPPING PAPER, and Excellent for Placing Under Carpets

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1896

YOUNG LADY ABDUCTED,

Gagged, Stripped and Tied to a Tree—Her Abductors Arrested, Tried and Convicted.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SUMTERVILLE, FLA., March 16.—To-day James Hopson, Dabney B. Palmer and Bill Henderson were convicted of the abduction of Miss Grace Darrell, after a trial lasting nearly a week. The three men and Miss Darrell are residents at Center Hill, a small railroad station in Sumter county. Miss Darrell is a pretty girl, 17 years of age, who resides at Centre Hill, with Mr. and Mrs. James Armstrong. Miss Darrell is from Fort Erie, Canada. Hopson and Palmer are prominent young white men, Palmer being a nephew of W. B. Lamar, Attorney General of Florida. Bill Henderson is a negro. Miss Darrell was abducted on Thursday night, February 20. Search was made for her but she was not discovered until Saturday, February 22. She was found tied to a tree in the woods about three miles from the Armstrong residence, nearly dead from fright and exposure. Her clothing had been torn from her. When she revived she said that when she stepped out in the Armstrong yard on Thursday night she was seized and gagged and borne into the woods, where she was stripped and tied to the tree. She recognized her abductors as Hopson, Palmer and Henderson. Miss Darrell said they offered her every indignity short of actual outrage. The men were arrested and their trial begun last Tuesday. Miss Darrell's story was the only evidence of the State. The defendants tried to prove alibis. Strange to say, no motive for the abduction was brought out, as the girl said the men had not dishonored her. The case was hotly contested, some of the ablest lawyers in the State being employed. The defendants will appeal.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

May Wheat, Corn and Oats Closed Lower—Pork Products Weak at a Decline.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The bears achieved another signal victory in wheat to-day. Long wheat came out at a fractional decline, the increasing lack of courage and confidence among holders being plain to business men. There was a rally from inside figures before the expiration of the session, but it was merely the result of profit securing by shorts. It was thought that considerable wheat was sold for the account of prominent St. Paul capitalists who had made an assignment, but the probability was that the line was not an extraordinary one. May wheat opened from 62⅝@62¾c to 62½c. declined to 61¾@61⅞c, closing at 62⅛c bid—⅜c under Saturday. Cash wheat was easy and ⅛c lower.

Corn was lower but there was a steady undertone to the market. The loss in prices naturally represented the amount of sympathy existing between this grain and wheat. May corn opened at 29⅝c., declined to 29½c., closing at 29½ to 29⅝c.—⅛ to ¼c. under Saturday. Cash corn was easy and ⅛c. higher.

Oats—A decline took place in oats, the weakness of wheat communicating itself to this market. May oats closed ⅛c. under Saturday. Cash oats were weak and ¼ to ⅜c. per bushel lower.

Provisions—A weak and lower hog market necessarily found reflection in the product and caused a decline. No assistance was to be derived from grain and the early loss established prevailed to the close, which was 7½c. lower for May pork, 5c. lower for May lard and 5 to 5⅛c. lower for May ribs.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The *Sun* says: Cotton closed unchanged for March, April and May and three points lower on June, July and August, while the next crop months declined six to seven points. The sales were 179,500 bales, and the tone steady.

To-day's features: To-day there was a decline, owing to a fall in Liverpool and the fact that most people regarded the Bureau report as, on the whole, a bearish document. Liverpool was very disappointing and the Bureau report estimated the crop at 6,788,570 bales. "Add eight per cent. to this and you will get somewhere near the actual crop," was the comment of many cotton operators. The receipts are very light, Manchester is on the whole quite encouraging and there is a tendency to oversell the market here and in New Orleans as well as in Liverpool. Leading houses here have latterly been buying May, and it is a noteworthy fact that March, April and May closed steady and unchanged and that other months of this crop showed only trifling declines at the close, whatever may have been the case early in the day. Still, there is undeniably a general belief that the next crop will be of mammoth proportions, and next crop months closed to-night at the last figures of the day. Private dispatches from Liverpool attributed the decline to-day to the absence of buying orders.

A dispatch from Boma, in the Congo Free State, says the British steamer Matadi has been destroyed at Boma by an explosion of gunpowder. The vessel had on board twelve tons of gunpowder, all of which was ignited, blowing the ship into fragments.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 29@29½c. Rosin dull but steady; strained common to good $1 70@1 75.

CHARLESTON, March 16.—Spirits turpentine—the market was firm at 26c; sales — bales. Rosin firm; sales — barrels: quote: B $1 10, C $1 15, D $1 20, E $1 35, F $1 40, G $1 50, H $1 65.

SAVANNAH, March 16.–Spirits turpentine closed firm at 26c; sales 384 casks; receipts 864 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 1,500 barrels; receipts 1,191 barrels.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

TROOPS CALLED OUT

BY THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

Placed on Duty at the State House at Frankfort—To Overawe Democratic Members of the General Assembly—Intense Excitement—The Joint Ballot—Democrats and Republicans Refuse to Vote—Talk of Impeachment.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 15.—Governor Bradley has ordered out all three of the regiments of the Kentucky State Guards. The McCreary Guards were ordered out at 9.45 o'clock to-night and took possession of the State House. The First Regiment, of Louisville, will arrive here on a special train at 2 a. m. The State Capitol will be very strongly guarded when the Legislature meets to-morrow.

The Legislative session will expire on Wednesday, and if no Senator is elected the State will be represented in the upper branch of Congress by but one Senator until the next Legislature meets, as, according to the rule adopted in the United States Senate last year, the Governor has no right to appoint to fill any vacancy occurring by reason of the failure of the Legislature to elect.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 16.—The streets were jammed as early as 8 o'clock and every incoming train was loaded down with Blackburn sympathizers and curious people who came to see the row. Every man's pocket looked heavy and pistols were very much in evidence when a man would take a seat.

The citizens are very angry over the riot call last night and an indignation meeting is to be held at the court house this afternoon.

Rev. Mr. Cooper, the chaplain of the penitentiary, whose turn it was this morning to open the House with prayer, was stopped at the entrance by a sentry. He finally got through and said: "It is my morning to open the House with prayer but I will not do so. I refuse to dishonor God while Kentucky is being dishonored. The House can go without prayer this morning as far as I am concerned."

The military guards of Frankfort were placed at the stairway leading to the Legislative halls and no one was allowed to go up but State officials, members of the Legislature, newspaper men and telegraph operators.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, Col. J. B. Castleman, of Louisville, was made the active commander of the troops. Most of the members of the Legislature arrived early at the State House and they joked about the situation. There seems to be a feeling of relief after the strain of weeks. The members did not believe there would be serious trouble to-day. They think the crisis was passed last week. The House door-keeper, Lieutenant Sharpley, was dressed in an Adjutant's uniform, and he had a squad of men around him. Among the first to arrive were Doctors Walton and James, the unseated Senators. They took the same seats they have occupied in the House since their expulson from the Senate.

The Mayor and Chief of Police showed their disapproval of the Governor's course by staying away. Senator Blackburn and ex-Congressman Phil Thompson arrived at the House stairway at 10.30 o'clock. The Senator was allowed to go up, but Mr. Thompson was turned back. A minute later Sergeant-at-Arms Sommers, of the Senate, accompanied by Col. Jack Chinn, Eph Lilard and his other newly-sworn deputies were halted. Mr. Sommers showed his papers and those of his deputies. He was told to go on himself, but his deputies must remain behind. The latter turned back and said nothing. Up-stairs Senator Blackburn was the only one to be seen of the crowd that had heretofore been with him in the Senate cloak room for the past two months.

Both Houses met at 11 o'clock. The first scene was in the House. Mr. Bailey, Republican, sent up resolutions endorsing the Governor's action and Mr. Force, Democrat, a substitute condemning that legislation. After great disorder, it was agreed to withdraw both resolutions. The first thing in the Senate was the following resolutions offered by Senator Bronston:

WHEREAS, W. O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky, did, on last night at 9 o'clock, order out the State militia, and in personal command of said militia did with force take possession of the State Capitol and grounds at the point of the bayonet, and has caused to be halted members of the General Assembly, State officers and citizens of the Commonwealth, and does this day and at this time hold forcible possession of the Capitol; now be it

Resolved, That we denounce such action on the part of the Governor as in violation of the Constitution and statutes of Kentucky, subversive of the civil government and a flagrant usurpation of power which should be resented by the citizens of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That this body does refuse so long as the State militia remains in control of this Capitol to consider any matter of legislation or to receive or consider any communication from the Governor.

Mr. Bronston demanded their adoption in a bitter speech, calling on every man who was not willing to crawl on his belly to vote for them.

The chair ruled that Mr. Bronston's resolutions were out of order and an appeal was taken.

A few women managed to get by the soldiers and took their seats in the lobbies. The chair and other speakers killed all the time up to 12 o'clock speaking.

U. S. Marshal Blackburn, brother of the Senator, got by the guard and is now with the Senator. The Senators and the lady spectators walked through files of soldiers to attend the joint session in the House.

The roll call began at once. The Democrats all refused to answer to their names. Every one watched to see if Poor would answer to his name. He did not do so.

Senator Eandes said that he was paired with Senator Salyers, but had a right to vote to make a quorum. Only 66 answered to their names, all Republicans.

The chair ruled that a vote would be necessary to show whether seventy "were present and voting," and ordered the ballot. Both Democrats and Republicans refused to vote. The only indication of any members being present was the general laughter that went round. Each side thought the other was afraid and both were right. Speed, of Louisville, voted for Boyle and that was the only vote cast. When the motion to adjourn was made, Mr. Bronston wanted to know the ruling of the chair as to whether a ballot should be taken to-morrow. The adjournment was with the understanding that the ballot would be taken to-morrow at 12 o'clock if both Houses were in session at that hour. There was no sign of disorder.

The Senate took up the Bronston resolution and others that had been offered when it returned from the joint session.

Senator Fulton, Democrat, introduced one, declaring all of Gov. Bradley's acts illegal, closing as follows:

"Be it resolved by the Senate, That Wm. Gobel, A. J. Gross, W. C. Bronston, C. C. McCherd, George Sims and Fenton Fulton, as State Senators be appointed a special committee to forthwith and without delay inquire into such contempt and breach of privilege in the manner and under authority of law, and to report to this House at the earliest practical moment after investigating all matters of fact specified with their opinion thereon for the final action of this House."

Mr. Fulton's resolution was adopted. There was not standing room in the court house when the indignation meeting to protest against the action of the Governor in calling out the troops was called to order this morning by Mayor Julian. His Honor made a speech, telling of his conference with Gov. Bradley, in which he had assured the Executive that he would have given the Legislature ample protection, and characterized his action in ordering out the troops as highly partisan and unbecoming a Governor.

THE COTTON CROP.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Showing the Movement to Ports and Mills—Remaining on Plantations—The Crop by States, Etc.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The statement furnished the Department of Agriculture by all the railway and water transportation companies show that from September 1, 1895, to February 1, 1896, the total actual movement of cotton from the States of production to ports, Northern and Western mills, Canada, Mexico and all other destinations amounted to 5,285,722 commercial bales. Reports from the officials of the mills show actual purchases during the same period amounting to 609,766 bales. The department, township and precinct agents show that on February 1, 1896, there remained on plantations 252,168 bales; in warehouses, 358,741; at public gins, 106,599; at compresses, 171,452, and at depots and yards, 98,892. Total 987,748 bales, not including stocks held at ports.

The crop by States is as follows: Movement from Alabama, 486,490 bales; remaining on plantations, in warehouses, etc., 106,878; bought by mills, 44.901. Total, 633,349.

From Arkansas, 365 457 bales; remaing on plantations, 115,664; bought by mills, 1,570. Total, 483,991.

From Florida, 32,712 bales; on plantations, 3,103. Total, 35,815.

From Georgia, 777,632 bales; on plantations, 158 351; bought by mills, 142,641. Total, 1,078,654.

From Indian Territory, 52,259 bales; on plantations, 7,538. Total, 59 797.

From Louisiana, 398,137 bales; on plantations, 66 618; bought by mills, 1,074. Total 465,829.

From Mississippi, 787,186 bales, on plantations, 158,111; bought by mills, 11,662. Total, 956,909

From Missouri, 11,056 bales; on plantations, 558. Total, 11 614.

From North Carolina, 155,616 bales; on plantations, 52 100; bought by mills, 181,183. Total, 389,499.

From Oklahoma, 12,902 bales; on plantations, 701. Total, 13,608.

From South Carolina, 494,552 bales; on plantations, 80,133; bought by mills, 214,270. Total, 788,965.

From Tennessee, 122,816 bales; on plantations, 15 688; bought by mills, 14,412. Total, 152,916.

From Texas, 1,531,842 bales; on plantations, 220,081; bought by mills, 3,204. Total, 1,755,127.

From Virginia, 7,105 bales; on plantations, 1,294. Total, 8 399.

Total crop, including 40 bales produced in Utah, 6,788,507 commercial bales.

To the above mill figures should be added, for Georgia, 745 bales; Louisiana, 6,365; North Carolina, 565; South Carolina, 5,808; Tennessee, 2,052, and to Texas, 2,547, taken from the ports and otherwise counted in the railway movement, the Kentucky, Missouri and Virginia figures being also included in the railway movement.

The mill purchases by States are as follows: Alabama, 44,981 bales; Arkansas, 1,550; Georgia, 403,386; Kentucky, 10,415; Louisiana, 7,439; Mississippi, 11,662; Missouri, 188; North Carolina, 131,748; South Carolina, 220,078; Tennessee, 16,464; Texas, 7,751, and Virginia, 16,084. Total, 609,866 bales.

No deduction has been made of cotton on plantations and at interior points, September 1, 1895.

The above figures are subject to revision in the department's final report.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Weyler's Decree of Confiscation of Property in Havana Causes Indignation—Thousands of People Destitute—Proclamation Issued Calling Upon Every Citizen to Join the Volunteers.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, March 16.—Recently a Spanish force was sent to establish a base of supplies at Guane. Upon the appearance of the column the residents burned the town.

In the general devastation of the Pinar del Rio, tobacco warehouses have been burned and the indications are that these crops will not be permitted to reach the coast. The banana and pineapple crop will also be interferred with. Shipments from the interior to the seacoast have been so completely blocked that at Guinaz in this province, cows are offered for sale at $4 each, pigs $1, turkeys forty cents, and eggs and milk have no prices. Here in Havana these things are worth four times the customary prices, and codfish imported in large quantities for consumption in the interior is offered for one and one-half cents per pound, but a little more than the duty alone. Thousands of people are destitute, and but for tropical fruits and their tropical climate starvation would result.

Gen. Weyler's decree in ordering the confiscation of property in Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces of all who fail in representative allegiance to Spain has produced great indignation. His decree against planters and others who contribute funds or aid to the insurgents in any way, applies to the case of American owners of estates who have paid money to insurgents for protection to their property. Yesterday three owners of estates, not twenty miles from Havana, called upon Gen. Weyler and asked permission to pay a tax to the insurgents, so that they could be permitted to grind and save their crops. Weyler became very angry at once and told his callers that if they paid a peseta to the rebels he would have them locked up as traitors to Spain.

Gen. Pando, in command of the second army corps at Santa Clara, has issued a proclamation calling upon every citizen to join the volunteers, and declaring that all those who are able to carry arms and do not do so, show weakness in their patriotic sentiments. All mayors of towns are directed to prepare lists of all who are indifferent or suspected and send to him.

At a mass meeting called for the purpose in Santa Clara, Gen. Luque read the decree and called upon all to obey it. He said in his address: "Do not believe that our situation is critical. Every day we chastise the rebels, but there is a nation now that wishes to sympathize with these hordes, and the time has come when the Spanish should be on one side and on the other side those who sympathize with Americans."

Thursday eleven political prisoners or suspects arrived in Havana from Santa Clara and were sent to Morro castle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION DISCUSSED BY SENATOR PUGH.

Morgan Addressed the Senate in Support of the Cuban Belligerency Resolutions—Lodge Argued for a Change in the Immigration Laws—Bills Passed in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—There were three speeches made in the Senate to-day on as many different subjects. The first was by Senator Lodge, and was in favor of such change in the immigration laws as will keep out illiterate and ignorant immigrants; the second was by Mr. Pugh, and was in favor of the coinage of silver at the mints of the United States with the same rights as gold; the third speech was by Mr. Morgan, in support of the conference report on the Cuban liberty resolutions.

Mr. Call offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what orders have been issued from the Treasury Department to seize U. S. vessels loaded with arms and munitions of war, and with passengers on board supposed to be destined for Cuba, and by what authority such seizures and arrests have been made.

Mr. Lodge then took the floor and addressed the Senate on the Immigration bill.

At the close of Mr. Lodge's speech the Immigration bill was restored to the calendar, and the House Tariff bill, with the Finance Committee's free coinage amendment, was taken up.

Mr. Pugh addressed the Senate on the financial question. He said: The people of the United States to-day—seventy millions in number—advanced in the highest civilization, increasing rapidly in all things that require the use of money, were confessedly unable to understand the present condition so as to deal with it wisely and satisfactorily. What, he asked, was the matter, and what was the remedy? He never had any doubt about the cause, or its remedy. The cause was manifestly the insufficient supply of money, the lack of circulation, and the unequal distribution of the money now in existence. The remedy was the restoration of silver to the same right of coinage that gold has, by the re-enactment of the coinage act of 1837, which President Jackson approved, and the re-establishment thereby of the only true bimetallic system.

At the conclusion of Mr. Pugh's speech the conference report on the Cuban belligerency resolutions was taken up, and Mr. Morgan, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, addressed the Senate in favor of the adoption of the report. He spoke of the numerous petitions that had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations for recognition of Cuban belligerency or independence. They included, he said, the action of the Legislatures of Mississippi and New York. The Committee on Foreign Relations had not gone anywhere to the extent to which the Legislature of Mississippi had gone. The action of the New York Legislature favored the recognition of Cuban independence.

Mr. Hale made an inquiry about the paper from the Spanish Minister, to which Mr. Sherman had referred the other day, and he asked why the Committee on Foreign Relations had not reported the fact of that paper to the Senate.

Mr. Morgan explained that the paper had been communicated by the Spanish Minister to Mr. Olney and Mr. Olney had concluded it to be his duty to send it to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It had not been sent in any official form. It was the original paper that had been sent, and it was returned to the Secretary of State. He (Mr. Morgan) had written to the Secretary of State for a copy of the paper and had been informed that Mr. Olney would consult the minister about it. The minister had given his consent and a copy of the paper had been sent to him (Mr. Morgan) and he would now read it, with comments, to the Senate.

Mr. Hale remarked that he would be glad, even at this late date, to have it brought before the Senate.

"It is not a late date," Mr. Morgan replied, somewhat angrily, "the Spanish Government—through its minister—seems to have more summary relations with the State Department than the Committee on Foreign Relations has. The committee regarded the paper as a petition on the part of Spain for further time; that the committee would delay action until the Spanish Government would be ready to have some favorable report made to the Senate in its behalf."

Mr. Morgan then began to read the paper from the Spanish Minister by sentences and to comment upon it as he went on. When he came to the end of it he said that that was all of "that miraculous and mysterious paper." It was a mere petition for delay and the Senate had granted that delay. The paper was dated the 11th of January, 1896. It contained a dispatch from General Campos, stating that the so-called Cuban Government had no fixed residence and that one hardly knew where it wandered about. Mr. Morgan's comment upon that was: "That is all true, no doubt: How many places of habitation did the Government of the United States and the Continental Congress have during the Revolutionary war? They had no less than nine capitals and the British Government could not chase them down to cover. Where was the United States Government when this capitol was burned to the ground? A fugitive in Virginia. And this complaint of Campos' is only that the insurgent Government has no fixed residence."

Without finishing his speech, Mr. Morgan yielded to a motion to adjourn and at 5.30 o'clock the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This was suspension day in the House, and the following bills were passed under suspension of the rules or by unanimous consent:

Providing for homesteads on the public lands of Oklahoma for actual, bona fide settlers, with an amendment suspending until further legislation can be had by Congress the operations of the land law in Green county, Texas, due to the decision of the Supreme Court declaring that county a part of public domain.

Increasing the penalty for mutilating or defacing coins and making the passage of such coins a felony.

Extending the collection limits of the port of New Orleans.

To adjust the rank and pay of solicitor and judge advocate general of the navy.

The bill relieving the Supreme Court of jurisdiction of criminal cases not capital failed of passage.

The House agreed to take up Wednesday, at 1.30 p. m., the resolutions reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee regarding the speeches delivered at Edinburgh, Scotland, and Boston, England, by Ambassador Bayard.

The House at 4.15 adjourned until to-morrow.

The schooner Thomas Thomas, of Chincoteague, Va., from Hampton, Va., to Atlantic City, with a cargo of oysters, stranded at 2 a. m. yesterday off Atlantic City. The crew were saved.

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LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN'S EXPEDITION INTO CENTRAL AFRICA

In Sympathy With Italy in the Latter's Campaign Against Abyssinia—Rumor that the Venezuela Dispute will be Referred to a Joint Commission for Settlement.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, March 16.—Mr. George Nathaniel Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office and the representative of that department of the British Government in the House of Commons, made a statement in the House to-day, which sets at rest all doubts, if any there were, as to the attitude of Great Britain toward the Driebund, the Government coming out squarely in favor of and in sympathy with Italy in the latter's campaign in Abyssinia, and justifying the course adopted by Lord Salisbury in sending an expedition against Dongola.

Mr. Curzon said that for some time past the Government had heard rumors that a large and formidable advance of Dervish forces was contemplated which threatened three widely separate objective points: Murch Wells, between Korosko and Abu-Hamed, next to Kar, between Berber and Suakin, and also Kassala.

News had reached Cairo, he said, that large bodies of reinforcing Dervishes were being pushed forward to Dongola. This information, he continued, had come into possession of the Government at the end of February. The immediate objective point, he said, was perhaps Kassala, but there was an ultimate danger, the result of which could not fail to react upon Egypt. The information which had reached the Government had caused considerable anxiety, the more so as the Italian forces in Abyssinia were known to be in difficulties. Then came the disaster to the Italian army at Adowa, which had been heard of throughout the United Kingdom with much sympathy and regret. [Cries from the Irish benches of "No! No!" and a remark from Mr. T. M. Healy, "It served them right."]

Mr. Curzon, resuming his remarks after the interruption, said: "Yes; sympathy which was not broken by a few dissenting voices. [Cheers.] The Italians are not only engaged in battle with the Abyssinians, but Kassala itself is threatened by a force of Dervishes, estimated to be 300,000. Obviously, there are at present influences at work and forces unchained in Central Africa, which, if flushed with victory, mean serious damage not only to Egypt and British occupation thereof, but to the peace of Europe and the cause of civilization. The Government has been in constant communication with the Government of Egypt, and the opinion of the military authorities both here and in Cairo is, that an advance up the Nile is necessary, consequently an advance of British troops has been ordered to a town one-third of the distance between Wady Halfa and Dongola, and it may ultimately be made to Dongola. Mr. Curzon further said that after the Soudan expedition reached Akashe, between Wady Halfa and Dongola, it possibly would advance to Dongola.

Mr. Labouchere contended that the expedition into the Soudan was worse than needless. It hindered the fulfilment of the pledges of Great Britain to evacuate Egypt, and he doubted whether it would relieve the Italians. He was a warm friend of Italy, he said, but not of Italy in Africa. His sympathies were rather with the men to whom that country belonged.

Sir Charles Dilke said he did not believe that the real object of the expedition was the safety of the Egyptian frontier, nor a diversion in favor of the Italians, which was impossible.

LONDON, March 16.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Kaye Rollit, Independent Conservative member for the south division of Islington, asked what truth there was in the reports that the United States Government had expressed willingness that the Venezuelan dispute be referred to a joint commission for consideration and settlement. Right Hon George E. Curzon replied that the Government had received proposals from the United States Government upon the subject of the Venezuelan dispute and that these proposals were now in course of negotiation and therefore he could not communicate them to the House. Mr. Curzon, however, stated that the proposals made by the United States were not accurately described by the language in question.

SPANISH CRUISERS

Closely Guarding the Coast of Florida on the Lookout for the Commodore and Other Filibustering Steamers.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, March 16.—Since the reported departure of the steamer Commodore from Charleston, the Bermuda from New York, and of other vessels from Florida points with arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents, this coast has been closely guarded by three Spanish cruisers. It is reported that these vessels patrol the coast from Sand Key Light to Cape Florida. During the day they keep well out to sea, coming in shore during the night. They keep within hailing distance of each other and their search lights at night make it almost impossible for any vessel to pass without being seen. Prominent Cubans here claim that they do not fear being captured by Spanish cruisers. If they can only evade the authorities of the United States, they say they are willing to give the Spaniards a chance to capture them.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

MAKES PEOPLE WELL

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Proved by Success Where All Else Has Failed.

There is one true specific for diseases arising from a debilitated nervous system, and that is the Paine's celery compound so generally prescribed by physicians. It is the most remarkable remedy that the scientific research of this country has produced. Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth college, first prescribed what is now known the world over as Paine's celery compound, a positive cure for dyspepsia, billiousness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, and kidney troubles. For the latter Paine's celery compound has succeeded again and again where everything else has failed.



Sufferers from neuralgia, neuralgic headaches and rheumatism should stop short their morphine, quinine and such pain-killing drugs. No cure can be hoped for from these temporizers. There is one way of getting rid forever of the causes of all this suffering; that is by taking Paine's celery compound. In this great modern remedy the real means to health is attended to; sleep is made sound and refreshing, the appetite improves and the nerves stop complaining, because they get the nutriment that nature requires. This is the fundamental; rational way that Paine's celery compound takes to be able to cope successfully with diseases of the liver, kidneys and stomach, and to guarantee a complete return of sound sleep, good digestion and a quiet, well regulated nervous system.

WARM WIRELETS.

At Long Island City last night, in a twenty-round bout between Joe Walcott, the "colored wonder," and Scott Collins, better known as "Bright Eyes," Walcott won in the seventh round.

The New York dry goods market opened this week at a disadvantage, the heaviest snow storm of the winter keeping all but a sprinkling of resident and other buyers out of it, and delaying the receipt of orders through the mails.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a final dividend of 7½ per cent. in favor of creditors of the People's National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., making in all 73¼ per cent. on claims proved, amounting to $114,764.

The U. S. Treasury gold reserve at the close of business yesterday stood at $127,564,712. The withdrawals for the day amounted to $160,800. There yet remains to be paid in on account of the recent bond issue about $9,000,000 in gold.

Bishop William B. Campbell, of the African Evangelist Mission Church, was arrested at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, on the charge of embezzling $500 from the funds for a proposed manual training school to be located there. The bishop is still in jail, not having secured bail.

A Sure Sign.

A country minister remarked to his wife Sunday noon:

"There was a stranger in church this morning."

"What did he look like?" asked the wife, who was a woman first and a minister's wife afterward.

"I didn't see him."

"Then how did you know there was a stranger there?"

"I found a dollar bill in the contribution box."—Zion's Herald.

At the storm of Madgeburg by Tilly in 1631 this noted authority on the art of war laid down the general maxim that after a successful assault the soldiers ought to have three hours of pillage.

Go in for athletics and physical culture everybody, but go in sensibly, wisely and decently.—Courtland Standard.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Elocution—Few more pupils. No tuition received in advance. Terms moderate. Best city references. 218 North Front street (up-stairs) mar 15 1m* su tu

Dresses cut and made by Prof. Moody's new and complete Tailor System of Dress-making. We solicit your patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices to suit the times. Misses Scott & Bray, No. 507 North Fifth street. sa tu mar 14 2t*

Photograph Frames. A fine lot of beautiful Frames just arrived. See them Fine Photographs a specialty, $1.00 per dozen and up. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. mar 13 tf

Besides all the latest and most fashionable drinks free lunch will be served daily from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., at A. P. Levy's, on Princess street. mar 11 tf

For the best and most complete line of Groceries at the lowest city prices, call at Charles D. Jacobs' Retail Grocery Store. No. 217½ North Front street. Attentive delivery men and clerks will hustle up the goods. mar 8 tf

Notice to all interested.—The undersigned has severed all connection with the Commercial Building and Loan Association as a stockholder and local director, J. Hicks Bunting. feb 6 tf

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Read these figures and see if you can better them: A Felt Paper Window Shade with Spring Rollers and Fixtures, 36 by 72 inches, for 15 cents; Opaque Linen, in good colors, at 25 cents. Good Straw Matting by the roll, at 9½ cents; extra heavy and pretty colors at 12½ cents. Checked Plaid Homespun, 36 inches wide, at 4 cents a yard. Pretty Dress Patterns in Ginghams at 4½ cents a yard. Five hundred yards of Linen-Finished Cambric for 5 cents a yard. Sea Island Cotton, 1 yard wide, at 5 cents a yard. One-yard wide Heavy White Homespun at 4½ cents. Five hundred Gentlemen's Silk Neckties, worth 25 cents, for 12 cents. One hundred pairs of Ladies' Dongola, Patent Leather Tip, Button Shoes at 75 cents a pair. A beautiful line of Dress Waist Silk at 25 cents a yard. Embroidery Spool Silk, all colors and styles, for 1 cent a spool. A Ball Knitting Silk that others ask 25 cents for, we have all shades and colors at 10 cents a ball.

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HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTOR OF the will of the late George Davis, I hereby notify all persons having claims against my said testator to present the same to me on or before the 8th day of March, A. D., 1897. Dated this 8th day of March, A. D., 1896. JUNIUS DAVIS, Executor.

mar 8 6t

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National Bank references, New York Cotton Exchange references, New York Stock Exchange references, Chicago Board of Trade references.

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The paper is now in its 20th year of continued existence, has a good patronage and many warm friends and in the hands of an enterprising, intelligent young man can be made a very valuable property.

The Job Office of the paper is not included in the above offer, for after the paper is disposed of I expect to give my entire time and attention to that branch of the business.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL, which was established in 1844, and which is my weekly issue, is included in the above offer.

feb 21 tf JOSH T. JAMES.

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